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NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Japan

KAL Bomber Identifies Japanese Tutor

OW1605090791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 KYODO—Self-confessed North Korean agent Kim Hyon-hui told reporters Thursday she felt "nostalgia and compassion" for her Japanese tutor, who she identified earlier from a police photo.

Kim, who was pardoned by the Seoul government after being sentenced to death for blowing up a Korean Air (KAL) plane with 115 people on board in November 1987, was trained by the woman to speak Japanese and pose as a Japanese tourist.

She identified her tutor from one of 16 photographs shown her by Japanese detectives who flew to Seoul on Monday.

Japan's National Police Agency (NPA) said Wednesday night that the woman identified by Kim is a night club hostess who was working in Tokyo's Ikebukuro District and who vanished in 1978.

The missing woman, a mother of two from Saitama Prefecture, would now be aged 35. The NPA said it believes the woman may have been abducted and taken to North Korea and is asking for her name to be withheld because of concern for her safety.

Kim, 29, said she immediately recognized the woman, who she knew by the Korean alias of Yi Un-hye, when police showed her the photo.

Kim earlier told Japanese and South Korean investigators she has been trained in espionage activities in North Korea for more than three years before the bombing incident and that the North Korean authorities used a Japanese woman forcibly brought from Japan to instruct her in Japanese language and customs.

"When I was in North Korea, my tutor Yi Un-hye was hospitalized at one time and got fatter and her (square) face assumed a rounder shape. The features of Yi Un-hye in the portrait shown to me yesterday were identical to what she looked like at the time of her hospitalization," Kim told reporters.

"A first glance at the portrait immediately stirred up feelings of nostalgia and compassion (for her plight)," she said.

Kim was quoted as telling the investigators Wednesday that she fears the identification of the Japanese woman may prompt the North Korean authorities to try to "hush up the evidence."

However, she told reporters Thursday, "Although I feared harm might be inflicted on her, her identification as a Japanese citizen would make it impossible for North Korea to dispose of her arbitrarily."

"I am pleased that the identity of Yi Un-hye was confirmed. I wish that she will be allowed to go back to Japan as quickly as possible and can have a reunion with her children, who she often talked about, saying she longed to see them again."

Kim quoted the Japanese woman as saying she was forced to go to North Korea and was taken there by sea aboard a ship that picked her up on the Japanese coast.

She quoted the woman as telling her, "It was a good experience to have befriended you. It seems to me that you (Kim) are my elder sister, even though I am older than you."

In Tokyo, the manager of the night club where the missing woman worked expressed astonishment at the news of her identification.

He said, "She disappeared without giving any reason. She was a woman with an attractive personality, and I expected her to become very popular among our customers if she had stayed here."

The NPA said the woman was working at the club under the assumed name of "Chitose" and living in an apartment nearby after being divorced in June 1978, shortly before her disappearance.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives in Tokyo

OW1205132791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO—Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Mustafizur Rahman arrived in Tokyo on Sunday to seek Japan's help in rebuilding his country after a cyclone which killed more than 120,000 people late last month, the Bangladesh Embassy said.

During a five-day stay in Tokyo, Rahman will meet Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Rahman also will attend a U.N.-sponsored international conference on the development of the world's poorest countries, which opens its three-day session Monday.

Meets With Kaifu, Requests Aid

OW1605084791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Bangladesh asked Japan for further assistance Thursday to help restore telecommunications and transport systems disrupted by the worst cyclone to hit the country in 20 years, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

Visiting Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mustafizur Rahman told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that the cyclone has knocked out ground stations for satellite communications, and has interfered with operations of the nation's only major port in Chittagong.

He asked for assistance in salvaging some 15 ships sunk in the port in the killer storm that struck the southeast coast of Bangladesh on April 29, killing at least 138,000 people, and affecting an additional 10 million.

Rahman has estimated that 3 billion dollars in aid will be required to recover from the disaster. So far 13 countries have pledged some 218 million dollars, including 20 million dollars offered by Japan and a 100 million dollar donation announced by Saudi Arabia.

The Foreign Ministry official said Japan would study the latest requests to see if further assistance is possible.

Later, in a meeting with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, Rahman called for greater private investments from Japan, the world's top foreign investor, the official said.

The two ministers also ratified a tax convention that is expected to encourage Japanese businesses to set up operations in Bangladesh.

The convention to avoid double taxation and prevent tax evasion will come into effect on June 15. Japan is one of Bangladesh's leading overseas investors.

Rahman is here through Friday to attend an international conference on development of the world's poorest countries.

Bulgarian Vice Premier Meets With Kaifu

OW1405141591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told Bulgarian Vice Premier Viktor Vulkov on Tuesday that Japan will consider financial support for Bulgaria to facilitate its transition from a centrally controlled economy to a market economy.

In a 20-minute meeting with Vulkov, Kaifu said "various forms of cooperation" with Bulgaria are possible and that he has directed the government to look into the possibility of extending financial assistance to that country, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Foreign Ministry officials quoted Kaifu as saying he is aware of Bulgaria's need for funds, apparently in reference to Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitur Popov's recent written request to Kaifu for 200 million dollars in financial aid.

Vulkov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, told Kaifu that Bulgaria is facing a revenue shortfall for 1991 estimated at 800 million dollars.

Officials said Kaifu hailed Bulgaria's perseverence in its reform program and lauded its decision to forego appeals for debt forgiveness. The country's foreign debt currently stands at 11 billion dollars.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, meanwhile, told Vulkov in a separate two-hour meeting that while Japan wants to expand its assistance to the East European country, Bulgaria's self-efforts are also necessary if it is to resolve its current economic troubles.

Nakayama pledged to support Bulgaria's bids for aid in such multilateral forums as the Group of 24, European Bank for Recontruction and Development (EBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and the Paris Club of creditor nations.

Vulkov, the first Bulgarian foreign minister to visit Japan since 1978, vowed that Bulgaria would continue its self-effort in tandem with support from the industrialized nations of the West, officials said.

Bulgaria became eligible for Western economic assistance in July of last year, but Japan has so far only agreed to accept some Bulgarian business and industry trainees later this year and to dispatch some teams of Japan experts.

Last February, Japan extended 1.5 million dollars in emergency assistance to Bulgaria in the form of powdered milk, but no government loans or grants have been extended.

Officials said Vulkov called for an activization of bilateral political dialogue at the level of prime ministers, foreign ministers and vice foreign ministers, as well as expanded dialogue in international organizations such as the United Nations.

Vulkov suggested that the democratization of Bulgaria should naturally bring his country's relations with Japan to a new level.

Officials said Nakayama responded that Japan will promote dialogue with Bulgaria as much as possible, but he indicated it was premature to initiate regular foreign ministers' talks.

Vulkov said Bulgaria will support Japan in its candidacy for one of the 10 nonpermanent seats on the 15-seat U.N. Security Council and in its drive for removal of the so-called enemy clauses in the U.N. Charter.

Bulgaria, he said, needs Japan's support for its entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a full member, and for a relaxation of the Cocom regulations that during the Cold War controlled the flow of sensitive high technologies to communist countries.

Officials said Nakayama promised to consider Bulgaria's application to GATT while taking into consideration the degree of openness reflected in its economic policies.

He said Cocom reforms are now underway and Bulgaria will likely be satisfied with some of the changes that are to be made.

Officials said the two foreign ministers agreed to hold a working-level meeting in Tokyo in the near future on bilateral trade and economic issues, which would be participated in by officials from several ministries on both sides.

Nakayama said that to facilitate Japanese investment in Bulgaria, the two countries should begin talks on a treaty on investment safeguards, now that they have an agreement to avoid double taxation and tax evasion, inked last March.

Japan is currently holding talks on investment protection with Poland and Hungary, and will soon begin them with Czechoslovakia.

More on Accord on Saudi Oil Refining Venture

OW1505182891 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 14 May 91 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] It was disclosed on 13 May that Saudi Arabia reached a basic agreement with Japanese oil companies on establishing an oil refining company on Japanese soil. According to a concerned source, the capital will reach approximately from Y [yen] 30 to Y50 billion, with the "Saudi Aramco", the Saudi Arabian state-run oil company, expected to own from 30 to 50 percent of the capital, while the remaining interest is to be shared equally by three Japanese companies, namely Nippon Oil Co., Nippon Mining Co., and Kyodo Oil Co. This will be the first refining facilities in Japan that will be owned by an oil producing company. The objectives of Saudi Arabia lie in expanding its crude oil sales in Japan, which is a very large market in the world, and at the same time in setting up a comprehensive production and marketing system which covers both the upper department of the oil industry (crude oil production) as well as the lower department (refining and marketing). Meanwhile, the three Japanese companies want to increase their market shares by procuring oil at a lower cost and selling it at a price lower than that of other companies.

It is reported that the government will provide lateral support for the joint venture because "it should be welcomed from the standpoint of energy security" (as stated by a source of the Petroleum Department under the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry).

According to a concerned source, the present program originated in Saudi Arabia's strong intention to make its advance into Japan. When Kyodo Oil executives serving as represenatives of the Japanese side paid a visit and presented outlines for the project in late April, Saudi Arabia reportedly indicated its positive approach toward the project.

According to the project, all the products produced by the new company will be put on the market through the sales routes of both Nippon Oil and Kyodo Oil. Because new oil refining facilities will cost an enormous amount of funds totalling from Y200 to Y300 billion, preparations are now being made so that for the time being, Nippon Mining will provide the new company with its facilities either at the Chita Refinery (in Chita City, Aichi Prefecture with its daily output reaching 85,000 barrels) or at the Mizushima Refinery (in Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture with its daily output reaching 190,000 barrels). According to the project, once the operation is started along the right lines, a new oil refinery will be built at a land lot in Shinkudamatsu (located in Shinkudamatsu City in Yamaguchi Prefecture), which is owned by the Nippon Oil Refinery, a subsidiary of the Nippon Oil Co.

From the long- and medium-term viewpoints, Saudi Arabia wants to establish a production base in Japan, which is a huge market, and then to turn it into a base for exporting oil to Southeast Asian nations in the future.

Japan imports a total of 3.9 million barrels (according to the imports of fiscal 1990) of crude oil daily, with Saudi Arabia accounting for 700,000 barrels or a little under 20 percent of the total. When the new company is established, the import will increase by over 200,000 barrels and it is expected that this will have great impact on oil product market conditions.

The joint venture project has the following advantages for the Japanese companies: 1) their channels with oil-producing nations will be strengthened; 2) they will be able to secure cheap crude oil produced in Saudi Arabia; and 3) the Nippon Oil group will be able to have a refinery base in central Japan where the group has no refineries. In this connection, they will try their best so that the new company can be established as early as next year.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] also plans to send its senior officials to visit Saudi Arabia in late May to appeal for promotion of the project. However, it has been suggested within the MITI that Arabian Oil Co. (with Keiichi Onaga as president) should also be included in the joint venture because its concessions for crude oil production in Saudi Arabia will expire in 2000 and because it may have problems renewing the contract with Saudi Arabia. In this connection, there will possibly be changes in the structure for the joint venture.

Overseas Advances of Major Oil-Producing Nations

(Based on a survey conducted by the Oil Federation)

Oil-Producing Nations	Names of Nations	Refining Capacity*	Ratio of Investment (percent)	Number of Gas Stations
1. Kuwait	Three Benelux nations	7.5	100	800
	Denmark	5.5	100	1200
	Italy	9.5	75	1500
	Britain	-	-	1325
2. Venezuela	Germany	29.0	50	-
	Sweden	4.1	50	-
	Belgium	1.5	50	-
	U.S.	62.5	-	8000
	Antir under the Netherlands	32.0	-	-
3. Saudi Arabia	U.S.	61.5	50	11500
	ROK	-	-	-
	Japan	-	-	-
4. U.A.E.	Spain	30.5	12	-
	Pakistan	8.0	40	-
	PRC	6.0	-	-
5. Iran	India	11.2	13	-
	South Africa	7.5	17.5	-

Notes: * the unit for refining capacity indicates 10,000 barrels a day; and "-" indicates unknown.

European Bank President Attends Forum

OW1005123491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—The president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development [EBRD] predicted Friday that Europe may form a confederation including the Soviet Union within the next 10 years, creating a market of 700 million people.

Jacques Attali, speaking at a forum titled "Challenges for the 21st Century," said the 12 European Community nations should build a political entity, acting as a single nation.

"My personal forecast is that, clearly after a certain amount of very difficult negotiations, the twelve will move toward" creation of this political entity, along with a central bank and a single currency, he said.

"It's impossible for the European Community to stay as a common market if it doesn't become a political entity," Attali said, adding that "there is no lasting free trade zone without a common currency."

He warned that the EC nations will end up moving backwards in history if they fail in this effort.

"For the first time Europeans will be able to build a political entity through peace, and rational behavior, and rational architecture," he said. "This is a very important example, not only for the twelve but also for other parts of the world."

Turning to the Pacific region, Attali predicted growing integration over the next decade among the nations in the region, but said there are many factors that will make this a slow and difficult process.

Attali is the first president of the London-based EBRD, established last month to help smooth the transition from centrally planned economies into market ones in Central and Eastern Europe and to support private industry in that region.

Toru Yano, a professor at Kyoto University, agreed with Attali on the slow speed of integration in the Pacific region.

Yano told the seminar, sponsored by the ASAHI SHIMBUN newspaper, that factors behind this problem include a lack of confidence among the Japanese people in their country's relations with the United States, and the lack of a Japanese leadership role in the region.

He also cited the presence of many communist countries without clear economic prospects, and political instability as factors making it difficult to achieve regional integration.

Although the forum focused on Japan's role in the next century, one young housewife in the audience complained that most of the participants are so old that they will be retired before the year 2000.

Nagasaki SDP To Send Tour Party to DPRK

OW1405143391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Nagasaki, May 14 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party (SDP)'s Nagasaki Prefectural Headquarters will send a 220-member citizen's tour to North Korea in September this year to promote grassroots exchanges to advance the establishment of bilateral diplomatic ties, party officials said Tuesday.

The SDP local branch will start advertising in July in Kyushu and Okinawa for citizens to take part in the large tour, the officials said.

The group is scheduled to stay in North Korea for eight days, the officials said.

SDP National Headquarters has sent a goodwill visit ship to North Korea three times since 1987, but it will be the first time the SDP's local branch will organize a large civic group's visit to Pyongyang, the officials said.

But, the mission's detailed schedule in North Korea has not yet been negotiated, the officials said.

The prefectural headquarters planned the Kyushu citizens' visit to North Korea after delegations from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and the SDP issued a joint declaration with the Korean Workers' Party in Pyongyang last September for Japan and North Korea to establish diplomatic relations as soon as possible.

The two countries held the first round of talks in Pyongyang in January and the second round in Tokyo in March. The third round is scheduled for Beijing on May 20-21.

Honda Establishes Sales Dealership in Moscow

OW1505225991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Honda Motor Co. has set up a dealership in Moscow in an effort to enter the uncharted market, officials of the major automaker said Wednesday.

The sales foothold, set up jointly with major trading house Kanematsu Corp., is the first by a Japanese automaker in the Soviet Union.

Located in a big department store in central Moscow, the shop will deal only in Honda cars, including Civic and Accord models, for Soviet state corporations and Western companies.

Sales are estimated at 100 vehicles this year.

Japan's two biggest automakers, Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., have already established repair and maintenance shops in the country, but they have not yet secured sales bases, apparently in fear of the fast growing, but still tiny market which is likely to result in losses.

For Honda, too, the Soviet Union is a virtually untapped market, with its shipments to the country totaling only 20 vehicles last year.

But in view of the surging Soviet-bound exports from other makers, Honda decided to venture into the country, with a plan to boost its sales fivefold to 100 this year.

Japanese automakers sold a combined 7,895 vehicles to the Soviets last year, compared with 658 in 1987.

Abe Faction Holds Executive, General Meetings

OW1605043691 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] The Abe faction, which has lost its leader, successively held an Executive Council and a general meeting this afternoon. Takashi Hasegawa, who chaired the meetings, informed faction members of Chairman Abe's death and, at the same time, confirmed that the faction would unite to deal with the political situation, with the faction's organizations playing the leading roles for the time being.

Faction Director Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, at a news conference held after the meetings, said: Chairman Abe did not leave a will on who will manage the faction in the event of his death. He has been instructing senior members to consult with each other to deal with the situation, however. We will accept this as his will and would like to deal with the political situation, with the Executive Council as the central figure, by uniting the faction together as we have done in the past in order to be prepared for any moves aimed at the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] presidential election slated for this fall.

In this connection, a senior member of the Abe faction said: We are not thinking about naming an acting chairman, but will deal with the political situation with the organizations of the faction as the central figures for the time being. However, Chairman Abe also was quoted as saying that a faction without a presidential candidate would likely lose its centripetal force and break down. An LDP- sponsored funeral for Chairman Abe probably will be held in one month at the earliest, by which time we would like to finish consultations within the faction on the selection of a chairman to succeed Chairman Abe. Thus, he explained a view that the faction will select a chairman in good time and support his candidacy for the LDP presidential election slated for this fall.

PRC Leaders Offer Condolences on Abe Death

OW1605073791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng has offered his condolences to the family of former Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who died Wednesday, the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo said Thursday.

The embassy said Li expressed the condolences in a message to Abe's son Hironobu on Wednesday, saying Abe was a noted Japanese politician and an old friend of China who contributed to the development of China-Japan friendship.

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and Gu Mu, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, also sent similar messages of condolence, the embassy said.

SDP To Establish New Leadership in Jul

OW1605043091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO - Japan's top opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) will hold an extraordinary convention in Tokyo on July 29-31 to establish a new party leadership, party officials said Thursday.

The statement did not say whether SDP Chairwoman Takako Doi will resign at the July congress.

Doi indicated Wednesday that she may step down at the convention called in the face of strong criticism of the party leadership following a major election setback in April.

The SDP will also launch a 15-member panel on party reforms, the officials said.

Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the party, heads the new group, which will hold an inaugural session next week.

"The party will take a new step forward under a new leadership after the convention adopts new policies to rebuild the party," Doi told a meeting of party representatives from across the country on Wednesday.

She proposed the formation of the party reform committee the same day in an attempt to score a victory in the House of Councillors elections scheduled for the summer of 1992.

In the April elections, the SDP lost many of its prefectural assembly seats. In the Tokyo gubernatorial election, SDP candidate Mitsunori Ohara finished fourth after Shunichi Suzuki, who was elected to his third four-year term, Liberal Democratic Party candidate Hisanori Isomura, and Japanese Communist Party candidate Shigeo Hatada.

Kanemaru Calls For Delay in LDP Reform

OW1605095591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru said Thursday political reform should be carried out after a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential election is held late October.

Kanemaru made the remark in a 30-minute meeting with 12 LDP members who oppose a proposed political reform based on a single- member constituency system and proportional representation election system.

He said, "A next cabinet should tackle an election reform," adding the reform will not be able to be completed easily.

The influential LDP leader also said an extraordinary Diet session should not be held if there is no prospect for the passage of an election reform bill in the session.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told a press conference last week that the government is determined to make a draft plan for election reform and open an extraordinary parliament session as early as possible.

Kanemaru said he is not necessarily going to oppose a single- member constituency system but stressed a need to create a consensus among LDP members to change from a medium-sized constituency system to a single-member constituency system.

Politicians spend a large sum of election funds in a medium-sized election system where two or three candidates are elected in a constituency.

Meanwhile, Seiroku Kajiyama, chairman of the Diet Policy Committee of the LDP, proposed to the party's secretary general Keizo Obuchi that the LDP must hold its presidential election in September, one month ahead of the scheduled time.

Kajiyama was quoted as saying there will be no time if a new government formulates a budget bill for fiscal 1992 if the election is held late next October.

Owners Surveyed on Return of Military Lands

OW1105050791 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 10 May Evening Edition p 7

[Text] Okinawa—Amid moves towards special legislation regarding the utilization of returned military lands in Okinawa, the Okinawa City Planning Department on 9 May surveyed owners of lands occupied by the Awase Communications Facility operated by the U.S. Forces in Okinawa. According to the outcome of the survey, 46.6 percent of land owners surveyed "hoped for an early return of their lands," whereas 51.3 percent of them "did not hope for the return of their lands." Thus, it turns out that a majority of landowners opted for the status quo. Of the landowners surveyed, 45.9 percent wanted their lands returned to them based on "a plan for the utilization of returned military lands," thus revealing the landowners' uneasiness about the unplanned return of the military lands.

The city surveyed 335 owners of lands occupied by the Awase Communications Facility and obtained answers from 146 of them. In their answers, 46.6 percent of the landowners said that they "hope for an early return of their lands" whereas 51.3 percent of them said that they do not hope for the return of their lands, and the remaining 2.1 percent of them declined to express their views on the return of their lands. Of the landowners who do not hope for the return of their lands, 81.4 percent of them said they gave this response because "their revenues would be reduced," whereas 17.3 percent of them said that "they do not want their lands returned because they do not know how to use their returned lands in the future." Thus, the landowners who do not want their lands returned, revealed their complicated feelings.

Asked about desirable ways of returning their lands, 32.2 percent of the landowners surveyed hoped that "their lands would be returned directly to them" whereas 45.9 percent of them hoped that "their lands would be returned after the city and other administrative organizations work out a plan for the utilization of returned military lands."

Asked to freely present their views on the return of their lands in the survey, the landowners answered: "Our lands should be returned after they are restored to their original state," "their lease charges should be increased," "the authorities should formulate a plan for the utilization of returned military lands, taking our views into consideration."

A city official in charge of the survey said that "the landowners appear to be uneasy about the return of their lands because of the lack of a plan for the utilization of returned military lands," adding that "approximately 47 percent of the landowners want their lands returned, and the city's future task is to work out a concrete plan after securing the landowners' agreement."

Following the latest survey, the city plans to conduct another survey on the owners of lands occupied by Camp Zukeran. Based on these surveys, the city plans to draft a concrete plan for the utilization of returned military lands after holding "a civil forum" in November this year.

Fair Trade Body To Calculate Antitrust Damages

OW1505152791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—A group appointed by the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) has drawn up a set of formulas to calculate damages to consumers or companies caused by violations of the antimonopoly law, FTC officials said Wednesday.

"We have drawn up the formulas to help plaintiffs in antimonopoly suits since there has been international criticism that they can seldom win such cases in the Japanese courts," Kenji Ikoma, director of FTC's Decision and Lawsuit Office, told reporters.

Much of that criticism has come from the United States, which criticized Japan's antimonopoly enforcement as lax and ineffective during bilateral talks on structural barriers to trade.

The formulas are part of Japan's response to this criticism.

They cover four of the commonest types of violations—price- raising cartels, bid-rigging, refusal of transactions, and resale, FTC officials said.

Damages caused to consumers by a price-boosting cartel, for instance, should be calculated by finding the difference between the actual price and what the price would have been if the cartel had not existed, and multiplying that difference by the number of products purchased during the period of the cartel, the study group said in a report submitted to the FTC on Wednesday.

The Japanese antimonopoly law requires the court to seek the FTC's opinion on damages when a suit based on the law is filed.

The FTC will use the new formulas in writing the opinions it submits to the court, the FTC officials said.

Under Japanese law, antimonopoly damages suits can be filed based either on the antimonopoly law or the civil code.

Out of the four such cases that have been filed so far under the antimonopoly law, the plaintiffs lost in three because they were unable to prove the value of the damages, according to the FTC.

The FTC has also established guidelines for providing documents and other materials it possesses to plaintiffs in antimonopoly suits or to other people who have suffered losses due to antimonopoly law violations.

The FTC will, for instance, submit the material it used in ruling on a violation, such as information on transactions and distribution of the goods or services involved, the officials said.

When publicizing such material could expose a defendant's business secrets, the guidelines call for those secrets to be deleted before the material is submitted.

The FTC will explain the new measures to the U.S. in a follow-up meeting next week in Tokyo to the Structural Impediments Initiative talks, the officials said.

FY '90 Public Works Projects Hit Record High

OW1505230191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japan's public works projects scored a record high for the sixth straight year in fiscal 1990, rising 8.6 percent from a year earlier to 14,604.6 billion yen, the Construction Ministry reported Wednesday.

The sharp increase, which came despite fewer numbers of projects, resulted from higher materials prices and a rise in large-scale projects, the ministry said.

In fiscal 1990 ended in March, public works projects totaled 504,330 cases, a 1.1 percent drop from fiscal 1989.

By region, the Kanto area around Tokyo spent the largest sum of 4,474.9 billion yen on public projects, up 22.9 percent from the year-earlier level, followed by the Kinki area near Osaka, with 1,777.2 billion yen.

But increased large-scale projects led the Shikoku area, western Japan, to post the highest growth of 31.5 percent to 634.7 billion yen.

Road maintenance and construction was allocated the largest amount of 3,802.0 billion yen.

The steepest growth, however, was seen in railway construction, which showed a blistering 59.4 percent rise, followed by a 26.3 percent gain in housing.

Conversely, expenditures aimed at restucturing the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industries and those for postal services suffered declines.

Orders for public-private joint ventures grabbed 23.9 percent more projects in fiscal 1990, while those for public corporations were awarded 10.2 percent more.

New EPA Vice Minister Comments on Economy

OW1505093991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0633 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—The Japanese economy is showing a firm expansionary tone, the newly appointed Administrative Vice Minister at the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) said Wednesday.

Yasuo Katsumura, speaking to reporters on taking over from Shinyasu Hoshino in his new job at the EPA, noted that planned investments in plant and equipment—an important economic indicator—have been revised upward.

The EPA, however, "will keep a close watch" on economic trends, amid concern that the U.S. economic slowdown could affect the international economy, Katsumura said.

In the short and long terms, Japan faces a serious problem in dealing with the aging of the population, Katsumura said.

Hoshino, who has seen the Japanese economy grow steadily during his term, expressed hope that it will stay on an expansionary track.

Advanced Reactors Construction Approved

OW1005165691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1352 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—The Atomic Energy Commission gave the go-ahead Friday to construction of two advanced nuclear power reactors developed jointly by Japan and the United States, officials said.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry [MITI] soon will allow Tokyo Electric Power Co. to build the advanced boiling water reactors at its Kashiwazaki-Kariwa nuclear power plant in Niigata Prefecture, officials said.

At the plant, three boiling water reactors are currently being operated and two similar ones are under construction.

The newly developed reactor has an output capacity of 1.36 million kilowatts, the country's largest utility company said. The company hopes to start building the new reactors this summer, the officials said.

The commission, headed by Science and Technology Agency Director General Akiko Santo, said in a report to MITI the advanced reactors would not be a problem if used at the plant.

The new reactor uses a different water pump than used in currently operating reactors.

The Nuclear Safety Commission has endorsed the new reactor as being safe, although critics have argued it is too expensive compared to other reactor models.

Mitsubishi Begins Marine Engine Development

OW1505061491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Wednesday it has begun development of new small-bore, low- speed, marine diesel engines for use in small-size cargo ships and tankers.

The company expects annual orders for 40 such engines after the engine development is completed in the spring of 1992, officials said.

The new engines will have a 330-millimeter cylinder bore, the smallest in its UE Series of engines, and be incorporated in four and eight cylinder configurations.

The four-cylinder engine will have a power output range of 2,930 horsepower, while the eight-cylinder engine will have a performance range of 5,870 horsepower.

The company said it will develop the four-cylinder and eight- cylinder diesel engines to replace its current UE engine series introduced in 1980.

Toshiba LCD Venture Firm Begins Production

OW1505054991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Toshiba Corp. and IBM Japan Ltd. announced Wednesday that their joint venture firm has begun manufacturing color liquid crystal displays (LCDs) for late May shipment.

The new firm, Display Technologies, Inc. (DTI), headquartered in Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, plans to manufacture 50,000 color displays in the first year of operation, officials said.

In 1994, production will be increased to one million screens a year, they added.

DTI's screens feature a 10.4-inch VGA (video graphic array) quality active-matrix thin-film transistor display of 640 by 480 pixels to produce 16 colors in its highest graphics mode.

Active-matrix technology enables each pixel to be driven independently by a single transistor for greater color variation and contrast, and clear viewing from any angle.

LCDs are popular because they are thin, lightweight, and durable, and are used in high-resolution text and graphics applications.

These displays are also inexpensive and consume less power than electroluminescent and plasma displays.

The output of the new plant will be initially sold to Toshiba and IBM Japan for use in their products, including personal computers and workstations.

DTI evolved from a 1986 Toshiba and IBM Japan joint research project which developed a high-resolution 14-inch color display two years later.

The screen is expected to be used in computers once manufacturing costs are reduced, according to officials.

DTI was set up in November 1989 with an initial capital of 1 billion yen. The capital was increased to 10 billion yen by April 1991.

Institute Unveils Superconducting System

OW1305141491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—A government-backed engineering institute unveiled Monday a new superconducting system for electricity generation.

The organization said the method can be used as a backup electricity supply system as it is capable of endless operation.

The Superconductivity Research Laboratory, supported by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said the method, called the fly wheel system, creates energy from a heavy rotating disk floating above high temperature superconducting materials.

The wheel keeps rotating with virtually no resistance and surplus electricity created by the system can be stored for use as a backup supply in case of emergency, the institute said.

It said the system uses oxidized yttrium elements which can create a powerful magnetic field.

The institute said electricity is produced by converting energy created by rotation of a heavy metal wheel, 30 centimeters in diameter and weighing 7.5 kilograms, which is placed above a field of 80 superconductive yttrium-affiliated elements kept at a low temperature.

In an experiment in which a heavier metal disk, one meter in diameter and weighing 30 kilograms, was attached to the wheel, the energy equivalent of 100 kilowatts per hour could be stored, the institute said.

It said it plans to test a larger-scale system using a disk, three meters in diameter and weighing 500 kilograms, to produce a larger amount of energy.

Chief researcher Masato Murakami said the institute has received an inquiry about the system from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

Laboratory Promotes Microgravity Research

OW1305121191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO— A Consortium of 42 Japanese companies and government organizations will begin operating a new microgravity research center in Hokkaido in July to achieve new advances in technology and products in a nongravity environment.

Takeyoshi Morihana, president and representative director of the Japan Microgravity Center, said the facility is expected to open doors to development of new materials in biotechnology, metallurgy, electronics, space engineering, and fine ceramics.

"In a nongravitational environment, we can even blend oil and water," Morihana said.

Scientists worldwide are working to create new types of pure materials and products, but have been thwarted by the effects of gravity.

In a microgravity state, materials are weightless, enabling mixing, processing, and transforming of a variety of new combinations, otherwise made impossible by the earth's gravitational force.

The microgravity center was established as part of the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO) research program in 1988 and includes such major companies as Fujitsu Ltd., NEC Corp., and Hitachi Ltd.

The 5.2 billion yen center, situated in Kamisunagawa-cho in northern Hokkaido, is built around a former coal mine of Mitsui Coal Mining Co.

The center comprises a 710 meter deep shaft, a capsule, control equipment, transmission systems, and other facilities.

The capsule which can carry a maximum payload of one ton, free- falls 490 meters to create a precise microgravitational environment of one 10,000th of 1 g, or g-force for ten seconds.

G-force is the unit scientists use to measure acceleration of a free-falling body, which equals 32.17 feet per second.

In this state, lightweight and super high rigid materials can be easily mixed and formed, according to Morihana.

To stop the capsule, air is compressed into the shaft to slow the vehicle and it is halted by a mechanical brake.

Experiments can be conducted at a cost of 1/10,000 of those using a satellite, NEDO officials said.

An opening ceremony for the center is planned for July 17, the officials said.

NEC To Build Plant for 16-Megabit DRAM

OW1305082991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 13 KYODO—NEC Corp. said Monday it has started building a plant for production of 16-megabit DRAM (dynamic random access memory) chips in Kyushu, southern Japan.

The plant is being built on the premises of NEC Kyushu Ltd., a wholly owned NEC subsidiary in Kumamoto, to make the advanced large- scale integration (LSI) chips with eight-inch wafers.

Present plans call for starting production of 16m DRAMs in October 1992 with a monthly capacity of four million chips.

NEC Kyushu, established in 1969, runs the NEC group's largest semiconductor manufacturing plant and makes four-megabit DRAMs, microprocessors, gate arrays, and other products.

North Korea

South Soccer Team Visits West Sea Barrage

SK1605110691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Chang Chung-sik, head of the unified Korea soccer team for the sixth world youth football championships, and South side's members today went to the West Sea Barrage.

After being briefed on the construction of this great monumental structure by soldiers of the Korean People's Army and builders cutting the rough sea of eight kilometers in a short period with our own design, technology and efforts under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, they went up to the observatory to look over the facilities of the barrage.

Then they went round the Taean Heavy Machine Complex.

On May 15 they inspected the Korean Central History Museum and saw a music and dance performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Players of the North and South of the unified Korea soccer team had a joint training at the training yard of the May Day Stadium on May 14.

Daily Reports on Demonstrations in South

SK1105052491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—Hundreds of thousands of people turned out in a massive resistance throughout South Korea on May 9 to terminate the No Tae-u military fascist dictatorship which took the lives of patriotic students.

NODONG SINMUN today describes it as a natural protest against the murderous "regime."

The news analyst says:

In a matter of ten days in South Korea, Kang Kyong-tae was beaten to death with iron pipes in a student demonstration for the release of the arrested students, three patriotic students set themselves ablaze in protest against the killing and a jailed union leader was murdered. This is an inevitable product of the "security-oriented rule" of the No Tae-u murderous "regime."

No Tae-u is a hangman who brutally massacred thousands of people in Kwangju ten odd years ago. He has resorted to violent politics under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism since he came to power.

With no suppression can the No Tae-u group quell the death-defying struggle of the united people. The group will be driven to a miserable doom by their strong resistance.

South's National Security Law Revision Viewed

SK1605053591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 16 May 91

["'National Security Law' Must Be Scrapped"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—No Tae-u told Kim Yong-sam and other bosses of the "Democratic Liberal Party" [DLP] at a feast in "Chongwadae" on May 13 that as long as there is "no change in the North's strategy", there "should be a limit to the revision of the National Security Law". This comes under fire in NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that the "DLP", in defiance of the opposition parties' objection, railroaded single-handedly the amendment bill of the "National Security Law" (NSL) through the "National Assembly" in one minute, the news analyst says:

The No ruling group is advertising the "revision" of the "NSL" but there is nothing that has changed. It still defines the North as an "anti-state organization", which is intended to antagonize the North and suppress the South Korean pro-reunification and pro-democracy organizations.

The No ruling group claims that some articles have been "eased", but they have been supplemented with new evil elements such as the "regulation on exchange and cooperation". It is the height of impudence to keep intact this evil law which should have been abolished and give off a smell of "democracy", beating the drum of "reform in legislation" after changing some phrases.

No's argument for "a limit to the revision of the National Security Law" is a poor excuse for the ramming of the "amendment bill" through the "National Assembly" by the "DLP's" one-party solo. It is also a trick to quell the protest of the opposition parties and popular masses.

The No Tae-u ruling group must unconditionally and immediately abolish the "National Security Law", an anti-democratic, anti-reunification law, and promptly release woman student Yim Su-kyong and other people who visited the North.

U.S.-USSR Talks on Nuclear Issue Reported

SK1405034491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] In its 2 May issue, the Japanese daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in secret negotiations over the question of our country signing the nuclear safeguards accord and withdrawing U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Saying that the secret negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union over this issue had been revealed on 1 May, the Japanese daily quoted a Japanese Government official as saying that if U.S.-Soviet negotiations make headway, the possibility exists of the United States and Korea starting direct negotiations over the question of nuclear inspection and withdrawing U.S. nuclear weapons stockpiled in South Korea.

Foreign news agencies also reported on the rumored secret negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Moscow Radio on U.S. Nuclear Weapons Stand

SK1605021391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] On 11 May, Moscow radio reported on South Korea's CHUNGANG ILBO report that the United States is examining the possibility of withdrawing its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Moscow radio reported that this report which is related to the issue of withdrawing U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea is rousing great interest and continued to say that the United States must drastically reduce the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and that the United States must take responsible measures to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea in the near future.

U.S. Group Discusses Nuclear Weapons Issues

SK1505054291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—Talks between delegations of the Institute of Disarmament and Peace of Korea and the U.S. Asia Society were held here Tuesday.

The sides discussed the problems of the signing of the Nuclear Safeguards Accord (NSA) and the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea, and other matters.

Economic Pact Signed With Soviet Republic

SK1105050991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Moscow May 9 (KCNA)—An agreement on trade and economic cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic was signed in Alma Ata on May 7.

It was signed by Song Hui-chol, vice-minister of foreign trade, who was leading the government delegation of the DPRK on a visit to Kazakhstan, and by Blathan Daizanow, vice-minister of foreign economic relations of Kazakhstan.

Qian Qichen on PRC Stand on Korean Peninsula

SK1105050591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Beijing May 9 (KCNA)—Qian Qichen, foreign minister of China, in a talk in Beijing on May 9 with an American scholar on a visit to China said that China hopes that the Korean peninsula will become peaceful and stabilized, a XINHUA report said.

China hopes that the reunification of Korea will be achieved on a peaceful basis, he added.

Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a major neighbour of China, he said it is necessary for China to maintain and develop friendly relations with neighbouring countries.

China hopes that the U.S. influence on South Korea will contribute to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea in the future.

Procurator Delegates Meet PRC's Yang Shangkun

SK1205052791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC, met with the delegation of our country's Central Procurator's Office led by Procurator General Han Sang-kyu, which is currently on a visit to China, at the Great Hall of the People on 10 May.

At the meeting, the procurator general delivered to respected Comrade Yang Shangkun the warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Expressing deep gratitude at this, Comrade Yang Shangkun asked the procurator general to deliver to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il his warm greetings, wishing them long life and good health.

Referring to the friendly relations between the DPRK and China, Comrade Yang Shangkun said that our two countries are very close and that there exists no difference of view between the two countries.

Referring to the imperialists' oppression of China, he stressed that, however hard oppression may fall on China, the Chinese people will forever defend the communist leadership, the socialist road, and the proletarian dictatorship.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Attending there were Lie Fuzhi, procurator general of the Chinese Supreme People's Procuratorate, and Pae Yong-chae, our country's charge d'affaires to China.

Delegations Depart; Soviet Delegation Arrives

SK1305131291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Leaving here today were a DPRK Government construction delegation led by First Vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission Pae Tal-chun to visit Iran, a friendship delegation of the general bureau of diplomatic corps affairs headed by its General Director Yi Man-sok and a Korean youth friendship delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the C.C., the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-tok to visit China.

On the same day, a RSFSR Government economic delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations V.A. Mangadeev [name as received] arrived here.

Kim Il-song Receives Bereaved Japanese Family

SK1305125491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting bereaved family of Takeo Takaki, former chief director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

On hand there was Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

President Kim Il-song hosted a luncheon in honour of them.

Japanese Meeting Urges Early Ties With North

SK1605050391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Tokyo May 14 (KNS-KCNA)—An emergency meeting of the Japan Executive Committee of the Youth and Students' Festival of Peace and Friendship was held in Tokyo on May 10 to demand an early establishment of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations.

In his speech at the meeting, Masahiko Sugimura, secretary general of the committee, noted that the relations between the committee and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea are developing more favorably.

He said Korea must be reunified by means of founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by the great President Kim Il-song.

The appeal adopted at the meeting said the youth and students of Japan hope for an early realisation of diplomatic relations between Japan and the DPRK.

The appeal held that Japan should officially apologize and fully compensate to the DPRK for the misfortunes, disasters and damages inflicted on the Korean people in the 36 years of its colonial rule and the 45 years after World War II.

The meeting was attended by the representative members of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, the Department of Youth Measures of the Buraku Liberation League, the youth department of the all-Japan confederation of local autonomy government workers' unions, the private railway workers' union and the youth department of the all-Japan forestry workers union. Present on invitation were the members of the visiting delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Chairman of its Central Committee Choe Yong-hae.

Japanese Reunification Delegation Arrives 14 May

SK1505102891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and

Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its Chairman Akira Iwai [name as received] arrived here Tuesday.

It was met at the airport by Pak Tong-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Sihanouk

SK1605104591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Visiting President of Cambodia His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk today handed to an official concerned a gift to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong- il.

Officials Congratulate New Albanian Leaders

SK1605104391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Fatos Nano who was appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Albania.

Yon Hyong-muk warmly congratulated him on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Muhamet Kapllani on his appointment as foreign minister of Albania.

Yi Chong-ok Delegation Returns From Overseas

SK1305154991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (kcna)—The DPRK Government delegation led by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok returned home on May 13 after visiting Vietnam, Laos and India.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam and other officials concerned and the Vietnamese and Chinese ambassadors to Korea and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy.

Kim Il-song Receives Iranian Delegation 11 May

SK1105103291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Post, Telegraphs and Telephones of Iran headed by Minister Seyed Mohammad Gharazi.

Present on the occasion were Vice-premier Kim Talhyon and Minister of Post and Telecommunications Kim Hak-sop.

Hasan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea, was also present.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the delegation.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

Anniversary of Visit by Iranian Leader Marked

SK1205085191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA)—A week of Korea-Iran friendship has been marked off on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Korean visit of Iranian Islamic leader Seyed 'Ali Khamen'i.

An Iranian photo and book exhibition opened at the Grand People's Study House Saturday in the framework of the friendship week." Present on invitation were the members of the delegation of the Ministry of Post, Telegraphs and Telephone of Iran headed by Minister Seyed Mohammad Gharazi, the members of the delegation of the education and training commission of Iranian Parliament headed by its chairman Mohammad Gomi and Iranian Ambassador to Korea Hasan Dabir and his embassy officials.

Present there were Chong Ha-chol, chairman of the Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and chairman of the Korea-Iran Friendship Association; Kim Chong-ho, vice-minister of culture and art; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, officials concerned and working people in the city.

Speeches were made at the exhibition.

The participants saw pictures showing the achievements gained by the Iranian people in the building of a new society and the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Iran and Iranian books.

Telecommunications Agreement Signed With Iran

SK1305125791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in post and telecommunications between the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications of the DPRK and the Ministry of Post, Telegraphs and Telephones of the Islamic Republic of Iran was signed in Pyongyang today.

It was signed by DPRK Minister Kim Hak-sop and Iranian Minister Seyed Mohammad Gharazi.

Iranian Official Expresses Impressions of North

SK1605151591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Mohammad Gomi, head of the Education and Training Commission of the Iranian Parliament, expressed his impressions of Korea in an interview with a KCNA reporter before his departure.

Noting that Korea is a powerful country in which the entire people are closely united around their leader, he said that the grand mass gymnastic display "singlehearted unity" powerfully showed Korea firmly united around the leader.

Today the might of the singleheatedly united people of Korea is vigorously inspiring the people's struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists, he stated, adding:

Today the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song have risen up as one in the struggle for the reunification of the country and its prosperity and development. Iran always extends firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

O Chin-u Receives Nigerian Ambassador 16 May

SK1605102791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on May 16 met and had a conversation with Olugbenga Ayodeji Ashiru, newly appointed Nigerian ambassador to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Yon Hyong-muk Meets Austrian Trade Executive

SK1305130791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, today met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the Austrian International Trade and Finance Corporation (AC) led by its managing director Alexander Waldstein.

Present on the occasion was President of the Foreign Trade Bank Kim Ung-chol.

Symposium Marks Kim Chong-il Work Anniversary

SK1605111991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A symposium was held here today to mark the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Effect a New Upsurge in Producing Works of Revolutionary Art and Literature," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The work published by Comrade Kim Chong-il on May 17, 1986 is a highly important guideline indicating a new path to further develop literature and art in conformity with the requirement of our revolution at a high stage of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and people's aspirations, the speakers said, and continued:

The work makes clear how to select themes for our literature and art and develop each form of art and gives comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in producing literary and art works of various genres.

It clarifies a guiding principle and an essential need to bring about a new upsurge in producing literary and art works, they noted, and stressed: What is important here is to thoroughly establish chuche in production, adhere to the principle of loyalty to the party, to the working class and to the people and eliminate the tendency toward producing stereotyped and similar images.

The work indicates important ways to effect a new upsurge in producing literary and art works and gives perfect answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in improving assessment and comment on literary and art works and enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of writers and artists.

The truth and great vitality of the ideology and theory contained in the work are more clearly verified as the days go by. The writers and artists should more deeply acquire the idea and theories of the work and apply them in practice so as to effect a new upsurge in producing literary and art works and to add lustre to the undying feats performed by our party.

'Growing' Danger of War on Peninsula Viewed

SK1605122291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0025 GMT 15 May 91

[NODONG SINMUN 15 May special article: "Danger of War Which Is Growing Daily on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, Korea has become a place where the tensest and most acute situation in the world is prevailing.

A tense situation is prevailing on the Korean peninsula. The situation in our country has become tense, contrary to the demand of our people and the world's peace-loving people who hope for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. This is related to the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to provoke a new war.

As is known, the U.S. military said a while ago that it is on the Korean peninsula that another war can break out following the Gulf War, and that if war breaks out in Korea, it would deploy more than 200,000 troops there. Coinciding with this, it was said in South Korea that commando units would be deployed to launch a surprise attack on us. These bellicose remarks again expose the aggressive nature of those who are seized with war fever.

Removing the danger of war and guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula is an urgent matter not only for Korea's peaceful reunification but also for peace and stability in the world.

Our party and the government of the Republic advanced various reasonable proposals to ease tension and to build a peaceful environment on the Korean peninsula and have made positive efforts to realize these proposals. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are further aggravating military tension and walking along the road of war. Using South Korea as the frontline base and bridgehead in carrying out the U.S. strategies, the U.S. imperialists are trying to obliterate our Republic, rule all of Korea, and, in the long run, promote a favorable phase in carrying out their strategy of conquering the world. Toward this end, the U.S. imperialists have continuously accelerated the military buildup in South Korea and frantically conducted war exercises against us. As shown in the Team Spirit '91 joint military exercise, which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets conducted this year, the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists to launch a northward invasion have reached a very dangerous stage.

The U.S. imperialists' attempt for northward invasion is particularly evident in the continuing aerial war exercises. After bringing in numerous airplanes from their overseas bases of aggression, the U.S. imperialists are almost daily conducting aerial nuclear war exercises in the skies over South Korea. Hundreds of planes are participating in these exercises a day.

The U.S. imperialists have conducted military exercises in various parts of the world. However, they have not conducted aerial nuclear war exercises almost daily in any other part of the world after mobilizing that many airplanes. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are conducting aerial war exercises in South Korea not once or twice, but for several days, or for several months: They are continuously doing so year in and year out and several times a day.

Since they started the Team Spirit joint military exercise last year, the U.S. imperialists have not stopped conducting aerial war exercises, not even a day. The U.S. imperialists have stepped up aerial war exercises to complete the aggressive Air-Land Battle strategy. The Air-Land Battle is a long-distance operation designed to destroy command posts, airports, reinforcing forces, and communications, transportation, and supply centers in the central region of the opposing side by combining powerful aerial strikes and ground strikes. After completing this war tactic, the U.S. imperialists have applied it in the Gulf war.

As a result of the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war, a tense situation has been prevailing in Korea in which war may break out anytime. The U.S. imperialists, who have become very arrogant, may launch a full-scale war against us in the midst of these war exercises.

As a matter of fact, our sincere peace-loving efforts have prevented war in Korea and maintained peace there. Even though they are talking about peace in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are pursuing only confrontation and war, not peace, in reality. They are also deliberately aggravating tension, while trying to find an opportunity for northward invasion.

Approximately 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. If the U.S. imperialists provoke war in Korea under these circumstances, it will be a nuclear war, and its flames will easily spread to a wider region. Then, not only our people, but also numerous people of the world, will suffer a nuclear catastrophe. Therefore, the world's peace-loving people of broad strata are expressing great worries over the grave situation on the Korean peninsula and strongly asking the United States to suspend the criminal acts of aggression, which increase the danger of war in Korea, and to withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial nature has not changed at all, and the U.S. imperialists are becoming more atrocious as time goes by. Considering countries that are marching under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence as a thorn in their side, they are viciously maneuvering to block the path of these countries and to obliterate them using force of arms. Today, the U.S. imperialists have chosen our Republic as the first target of their military attack in realizing their strategy of dominating other countries.

Our people are heightening vigilance against the aggression maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists. War will only hasten the imperialists' destruction. After stopping recklessly maneuvering to provoke war, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea as requested by our people and the world's people.

Peace Stressed for Creating 'Independent' Life

SK1605090391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0006 GMT 16 May 91

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May special article: "Peace Is a Condition for Creating an Independent, New Life"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Peace is a common desire of mankind, and only when the people are guaranteed peace, can they create an independent, new life.

The teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song reveals the indispensable condition for creating an independent, new life, and of constructing a free and peaceful new world. Peace is a common desire of mankind and an important demand for the people to create an independent, new life.

The old era of domination and subordination which lasted for thousands of years has retreated, and a new era in which all the nations independently pioneer their own fate has arrived.

Man is vigorously advancing toward a free, peaceful, and new world. Peace must be guaranteed to promote this kind of turning point in the development of history.

In order to create a new life, the people must always demand peace, as a matter of life and death, and value peace. At the same time they are making efforts to defend peace. However, forces pursuing domination, subordination, aggression, and war, are not interested in maintaining peace. These forces also regard the infringement of peace as an ordinary act.

Aggression and plunder are true natures of imperialism. There is no end to the imperialists' ambition for aggression and the basic means to achieving this ambition lies in the policy of strength. The policy of strength cannot coexist with peace. This is a fundamental element in threatening and destroying peace.

As advocated by the imperialists, peace, which is mainly in accordance with the policy of strength, cannot be true peace.

The imperialists are using peace as a means to cover and beautify their aggression and war policy. They are also using peace to weaken the resistance of the people of other countries opposing their aggressive acts.

The policy of imperialism cannot by any means be a policy for advocating peace. An important source in threatening peace today lies in the indiscriminate war maneuver of the imperialists. This means that they are infringing upon the independence of other countries and other nations; dominating and plundering others; and are insuring their aggressive basis and extending their territory.

The imperialists and their government patronized propaganda means are babbling about the end to the cold war and the coming of a peaceful era, but their acts do not coincide with that kind of motto.

Under the name of the end to the cold war, the imperialists are pursuing the confrontation policy of antisocialism, anti-independence, and antiprogressiveness, and are maintaining and strengthening confrontational means such as the aggressive military bloc. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's plan to organize rapid deployment forces is one example.

While talking about the end to the cold war and the coming of a peaceful era, the United States committed an armed invasion opposing Panama, and after the Gulf war they are becoming all the more arrogant.

U.S. President Bush is babbling about a new world order, but this by no means represents that this is an order to guarantee peace or that this is for a fair international political and economic order.

A new world order which he is talking about is a peace scheme, and nothing else but for the United States which is as arrogant as can be to dominate, order, and plunder other nations and countries, and to establish an unfair and tyrannical order. This is the same as the proceeding imperialist aggressors whose ambitions are to conquer the world.

The plan of the new world order is thoroughly a dominant plan to achieve domination, subordination, aggression, and war, and this is only a dangerous element threatening world peace.

The maneuvers of the United States that threaten peace can be clearly seen from the fact that they are trying to dominate the world through their nuclear superiority war policy.

Every year, the United States invests a large amount of money to carry out research, development, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

They are continuing to promote the Star Wars plan which is to carry out a nuclear attack toward socialist countries from space. Therefore, the danger of nuclear war is increasing with each passing day. This is arousing great worry on the part of the world's peace-loving people.

The most urgent problem in eliminating the threat of nuclear weapons and, thus, ensuring world peace is to realize arms reduction and to abolish the lethal weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. As long as the danger of a nuclear war continues to exist, neither a durable peace nor the creation of an independent new life can be contemplated. The test and production of nuclear weapons should be banned, the existing nuclear weapons should be reduced, and, finally, all nuclear weapons should be completely abolished. If so, a very favorable condition for realizing mankind's desire to build a free and independent new world will be created.

The abolition of nuclear weapons should begin in the region first where the danger of a nuclear war is the highest. Such a region is precisely the Korean peninsula. The abolition of nuclear weapons is not only the problem related to the destiny of our nation, but is also a vital demand related to peace and security of the world.

More than 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons have been deployed in South Korea, and their deployment density is the highest in the world. This means the graveness of the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. The Korean peninsula is the region where the independent and progressive forces and the imperialist reactionary forces have sharply confronted against each other. It is also the region which has become the focus of the U.S. imperialists' sinister scheme for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists, further stretching out the spearhead of their strategy against socialism and for the domination of the world to the Northeast Asian region, have designated South Korea as the ignition point for a nuclear war in a bid to realize this strategy of theirs. It was precisely in Korea that the United States triggered a war of aggression, the largest scale after World War II, and it is precisely Korea where the United States has actually attempted many times to use nuclear weapons.

In a bid to make this unaccomplished plan a reality at any cost, the United States has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea in large quantities and every year staged the Team Spirit joint military exercise, a test nuclear war, against our Republic for more than 10 years. Thus, the United States is ready to ignite a nuclear war at any time. The U.S. imperialists, openly raving that the region where the danger of war is the highest after the War in the Gulf is precisely the Korean peninsula, have gone so far as to utter through their stooges such harsh remarks as threatening to launch a surprise attack against a broad part of our area.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is leading to the brink of a nuclear war. If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, this will be destined to become a global thermonuclear war. The United States is attempting not only to block the Korean people's independence cause, the cause of peace and peaceful reunification, but also to block the cause of the people of the world to build an independent new world by triggering a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Not only the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification, but also the world's progressive people's cause to build a free and peaceful new world have presented the problem of guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula as an urgent problem. Our proposal on making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone provides a perfect answer to this demand.

If the development, test, production, storage, possession, deployment, proliferation, and use of nuclear weapons are completely banned, if the United States withdraws U.S.

forces and all nuclear weapons from South Korea and does not drag them in anew, and if such measures as replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South are taken, the most dangerous source of nuclear war in the world will be eliminated and not only a decisively favorable new situation for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will unfold, but also this will make great contributions to preserving world's peace.

However, the United States has not shown any interest in making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, but has rather unreasonably called on us to allow nuclear inspection. Thus, it is foolishly attempting to justify the occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces, the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea, and the nuclear threat and blackmail policy against us. This clearly shows the inherent aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, their invariable wild ambition for aggression against Korea, and their war policy.

To create the people's independent new life and to build a free and peaceful new world, it is important to vigorously wage the struggle against the imperialists, the forces of agggression, which threaten and destroy peace, that is to say, the antiwar and antinuclear struggle for peace. Under the support from the peace-loving and progressive people of the world, our people will more vigorously wage the struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

KCNA Review of 16 May Pyongyang Press

SK1605054991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 16 May 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received Son Won-tae, a U.S.-resident Korean, and his companions. Papers carry news that foreign news media reported the answers of President Kim Il-song to questions raised by managing editor of Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN and a seminar on his answers to questions raised by president of the Nepal journalist association was held at college of London university. [as received]

Congratulatory letters came to President Kim Il-song from various countries on the occasion of his birthday, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN carries a message of solidarity to President Kim Il-song sent by Dilip Barva [name as received], general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist), denouncing the outburst of the South Korean "defence minister" threatening to "surprise and destroy nuclear facilities in the North" and supporting the DPRK's proposal for national reunification.

The immortal revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song were highly praised in foreign countries, says the paper.

The paper reports that South Korean people expressed their wish to enjoy happiness to their heart's content under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

President Kim Il-song delivered a historical speech on fully preparing the revolutionary forces to wage an armed struggle at a meeting of political workers and chiefs of underground revolutionary organisations which was held in Kongsudok, Chongsong, North Hamgyong Province, in May, 1931 in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, says the paper.

Tongil Street in Pyongyang is being built at a fast speed and rice transplanting is being stepped up on cooperative farms, according to the press.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the DPRK ambassador to Chad separately paid a farewell call on the president and the prime minister of Chad.

Given in the press is an account of negotiations on the the signing of the nuclear safeguards accord (NSA) between delegations of the Institute of Disarmament and Peace of Korea and the U.S. Asia Society held in Pyongyang. [as received]

Seen in the press is news that talks were held in Tarabulus between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the General People's Congress of Libya and that the Mt. Paektu biosphere reserve of Korea was registered as an international biosphere reserve.

Papers report that young man Pak Sun-chol, a worker of South Korea, crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the western sector of the front to come over to the northern half of Korea.

Students and citizens who participated in the meetings of mourning martyr Kang Kyong-tae throughout South Korea on May 14 staged fierce demonstrations, calling for the ouster of No Tae-u and withdrawal of the Yankees from South Korea, says the press.

South Korean news columns of the press include reports that the Japan mission of Hanminjon [South Korean National Democratic Front] made public a statement denouncing the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae, members of South Korean organisations and university professors demanded the resignation of the present ruling group, Father Mun Kyu-hyon who is behind the bars on charge of violating the "National Security Law" after visiting the North demanded that the No Tae-u "regime" resign, bearing responsibility for the present situation and Japan-born So Chun-sik is again under warrant of arrest.

NODONG SINMUN carries a commentary exposing the criminal nature of the "revision of the National Security Law" in South Korea.

In the semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation the paper analyses vigorous mass struggle demanding the resignation of the No Tae-u "regime".

The paper informs the readers that an emergency meeting of the Japan executive committee of the youth and students' festival of peace and friendship was held to demand an early establishment of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations.

Foreign news columns of the press include reports that Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Moscow for an official visit to the Soviet Union, the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY flailed Taiwan's attempt to seek "international lever for existence", the Syrian president called for an international Mid-east peace meeting and a summit meeting of southern African front-line states was held in Zambia.

Fabulous economic losses were caused by strikes and disputes between the nations in the first quarterly year in the Soviet Union, the unemployed is increasing in Czechoslovakia and tension is coiling up in Yugoslavia, says NODONG SINMUN.

The paper carries economic briefs from Vietnam, Laos, India, Pakistan and Malaysia.

It carries an article titled "Peace Is Condition for Building Independent new Life."

South Korea

No Tae-u Receives Unified Table Tennis Team

SK1205020091 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 91 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u met the 15 Korean ping-pong players over luncheon at Chongwadae yesterday and praised them for their performance at the world table tennis championships in Japan, a Chongwadae spokesman said.

The athletes formed a unified South and North Korean team and won third place overall at the championships April 24-May 6 with one gold, one silver and two bronze medals.

The President told the athletes the formation of a joint South-North Korean team for the first time since the national division was a significant event in the history of Korea which "brightened the prospects for unification."

"The whole world as well as the 70 million South and North Koreans confirmed that we are one people when they saw the young players of South and North Korea playing together with one mind and goal," No was quoted as saying.

He also said that he was sure that the nation would be able to achieve reunification if people made joint efforts with the spirit of cooperation and harmony that was demonstrated during the table tennis games.

The President said he was much pleased that the ping-pong games in Chiba had contributed to harmony of the Korean residents in Japan, who have been long divided into pro-Seoul and pro-Pyongyang groups.

Radioactive Checkups at 8 Points To Increase

SK1605084391 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 May 91 p 2

[Text] The Science and Technology Ministry announced on 16 May that it would step up radioactive checkups in eight points across the country, including Seoul, Pusan, and Taegu, in preparations for the possibility that the abrupt rise of temperature in the Yongbyon region, North Korea, may have been caused by an accident in nuclear power stations.

The Science and Technology Ministry also announced that the level of radioactive material in the air was normal as of 2100 on 15 May.

U.S. Objection to Rice Export to North Reported

SK1605060091 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 16 May 91 p 1

[Text] It has been learned that the United States, regarding South Korea's rice shipment to North Korea as international export and not as inter-Korean barter trade, has made its objection known to the ROK Government. As a result, the South's offer of rice to the North now runs the risk of ending up a failure.

Ministers concerned, such as Deputy Premier and National Unification Board Minister Choe Ho-chung; Agency for National Security Planning Director So Tong-kwon; Foreign Affairs Minister Yi Sang-ok; Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Cho Kyong-sik; and Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so, reportedly discussed ways to cope with this issue in an emergency meeting held at a safehouse in Samchong-tong, Seoul, on the afternoon of 15 May.

In the meeting, held in extreme secrecy, the ministers concerned reportedly agreed to call on the United States to understand the special nature of the rice exchange between the South and North, that is, it is essentially an inter-Korean business deal and part of an effort for reunification.

According to government officials, the United States recently asked our government through official channels to exercise restraint in shipping rice to the North on the ground that in the eyes of third parties it constitutes an international trade act and runs a great risk of throwing the international rice market into confusion.

The United States reportedly informed Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok of its objection to the South shipping rice to the North during the latter's visit to the United States 27 April-2 May. It also informed our government of its objection through other unofficial channels.

Although U.S. rice producers and exporters, including U.S. rice polishers' association, have made known their objection to the rice barter between the South and North, this is the first time that the U.S. Administration has made public its official objection.

With the United States voicing its objection to the rice deal between the South and North, it is extremely uncertain whether the rice shipment to the North, which is currently on hold, and the direct contract signed between Chonji Trading and North Korea's Kumgangsan International Trade and Development will ever come alive.

The United States is reported to have cited the following as the reasons for objecting to the South's rice shipment to the North: North Korea's purchase of rice from South Korea has suspended talk between North Korea and Thailand over the import of Thai rice and if South Korea, which pays staggering subsidies to rice growers, begins shipping rice to North and exporting rice, it will throw the international rice market into confusion.

Fearing, however, that making public its objection to the barter trade of rice between the South and North could be interpreted as an act of openly pouring cold water on the Korean people's effort for reunification and fuel their anti-U.S. sentiment, the United States is reported to have taken the trouble of asking the Korean Government to stop the shipment of rice unofficially.

Meanwhile, government offices such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries said that Korea had explained to the United States that the offer of rice to the North is inter-Korean barter trade and that the United States had shown understanding attitude. He also said that rice-exporting countries have not raised any official objection to our country's shipment of rice to North Korea.

Official Denies U.S. Role

SK1605063891 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0500 GMT 16 May 91

[By reporter Chu Won-ho]

[Text] A National Unification Board official has said that facilitating direct rice trade between the North and South is the government's policy because it basically is trade within the nation and part of our efforts for reunification.

Referring to the worries of the U.S. grain industry that this trade may distort the international rice distribution system, he also said that we have fully explained our position to the United States, a major agricultural product exporter, since we signed the contract with North Korea. He went on to say that the U.S. side expressed its understanding of our position and that the U.S. State Department officially denied the report by the domestic media that the U.S. Government had asked our country to suspend direct rice trade.

This official further said that the direct trade of 5,000 tons of rice which the North and South have already contracted has been delayed, not because the United States has put a brake on this deal, but, because our Chonji Trading Company and North Korea's Kumgangsan Trading Company, the two signatories, have not been able to conclude their working consultations, adding that the United States has not exerted any pressure with regard to the direct rice trade. He stressed that if the volume of the rice trade between the North and South increases, the U.S. grain industry will likely protest and that the government's basic policy is to try to expand the trade by explaining to the U.S. grain industry that North-South trade is trade within the divided nation.

Students Arrested After Protest at U.S. Embassy

SK1605092491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0913 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—Fifteen members of an activist student organization were taken away by the police after a 10-minute anti-American protest in front of the U.S. Embassy at around noon Thursday. It is not known if they used firebombs.

It was the first student protest at the heavily guarded embassy since Kang Kyong-tae, a freshman, was beaten to death by the police during a demonstration last month.

At 12:55, the students raised a placard, which read "Oppose the United States, the Main Culprit of Heavy-handed Rule and the Kwangju Massacre," at a bus stop in front of the embassy and all were rounded up by riot troopers nearby.

In a letter to American Ambassador Donald Gregg signed by the a coalition of student councils in Seoul, the protestors accused the United States of forging together with the No Tae-u government the "security-oriented" rule which it claimed led to Kang's death.

The letter demanded: "Stop masterminding the heavy-handed rule, make an open apology for the killings in Kwangju and pull the American troops and their nuclear arms out of Korea."

Pak Chun-kyu Departs To Visit USSR, Poland

SK1205013991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 91 p 3

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu leaves for the Soviet Union today for an official visit during which he will meet Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, his spokesman said yesterday.

He will then fly to Poland and meet Polish President Lech Walesa. Pak will deliver President No Tae-u's message to Walesa inviting the labor leader-turned president to Seoul.

Soviet Envoy on Treaty Proposal, Economic Ties

SK1605043891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0359 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—Soviet Ambassador to South Korea Oleg Sokolov stressed Thursday the proposed treaty on good neighborliness and cooperation between South Korea and the Soviet Union was not designed to bind South Korea with military obligations or hampering Seoul's relations with its traditional allies.

"Some people are trying to present this Soviet proposal as a kind of 'evil design' to bind Seoul with new obligations, especially in military and security matters, or even to hamper relations of the Republic of Korea with her traditional allies. Nothing can be further from the truth," Sokolov said in a breakfast meeting organized by the Korean Standards Association.

"The Soviet leadership did not have and does not have any such intentions whatsoever," the Soviet envoy said, adding ascribing "such intentions—which are alien to the Soviet foreign policy of new thinking—means either not to understand it at all, or to pursue some other aims," Sokolov said.

Citing the joint communique of Sept. 30 last year, the ambassador said the two governments established diplomatic relations on the premise that relations between them should not harm their existing relations with third parties.

It is the second time that the Soviet envoy emphasized the absence of suspicious designs behind Gorbachev's proposal for the friendship treaty. On May 3, Sokolov also stressed in a meeting with Korean newspaper editors that the treaty was not designed to be a military pact.

Gorbachev stopped over on the South Korean island of Cheju April 19-20 on his way home from a trip to Japan. In the talks with Korean President No Tae-u, their third in 10 months, the Soviet leader proposed the treaty and No accepted, and they agreed to let their foreign ministers work out the details.

Shortly after announcing the summit agreement, however, senior Korean officials, including No's press secretary Yi Su-chung, tried to tone down the proposal, in an apparent move to dissipate concern on the part of Seoul's traditional friends such as the United States.

Turning to economic relations, Sokolov said the bilateral goal to bring the two-way trade to 1.5 billion U.S. dollars this year and to 10 billion dollars by 1995 would be "extremely difficult, but attainable."

"It will require that we pursue, on both sides, a variety of forms of economic cooperation. Specifically, it will require...We shift from traditional exchanges of goods and services to joint efforts oriented toward strategic directions guiding our respective economic interests," he said. [sentence as received]

The two countries already signed agreements on trade, on cooperation in science and technology, on mutual investment protection and on avoidance of double taxation and expect new agreements on aviation and on fisheries to come in the near future, the ambassador said.

To achieve sustained progress in economic, scientific and technological cooperation, he said, "it is necessary to move and to act simultaneously on three basic levels: between the two governments: between economic organizations (associations): and between direct participants in trade and economic exchange (enterprises, companies, research institutes, etc.)."

"The governments, apart from providing guidelines, should be responsible for encouraging a 'most favored regime' for Korean and Soviet organizations and partner enterprises," he added.

If North Korea could participate in implementing the gas pipeline project between the Soviet Union and South Korea or if the North Korean railroad could be used as a transit route, "that would meet the interests of all," he said.

Science Minister Views Exchanges With USSR

SK1605011891 Seoul KOREA DAILY (Supplement) in English 16 May 91 p 1

['Exclusive' interview with Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon by Kang Yon-sun; place and date not given.]

[Text] Q: Technological exchanges with the Soviet Union are gaining increasing weight these days. What advantages and disadvantages do you see in such exchanges?

A: The obvious advantage is in the timing. Just when Western nations and Japan are becoming increasingly reluctant to share their technological know-how with Korea, the so-called "Northern Policy" has opened up access to Soviet knowledge. the level of Soviets scientific development is phenomenal, and Korea obviously has a lot to gain from it by commercializing on their scientific knowledge.

But what I'd like to caution here is that the Soviet boom is largely a medical phenomenon.

For one thing, we're still at a stage where the scientists of the two countries are more or less feeling out each other's developments to determine which ideas are feasible for us to pursue and eventually market.

So it's not like we have reached a final conclusion that the Soviet Union is the answer to our technological dilemma. Rather, the current status of things can be more accurately compared to a traditional marriage set-up, when a man and a woman meet for the first time to see if they are suitable for each other.

Yet looking at the media coverage, I sometimes worry if the reports might not be creating two misconceptions for the public. One is that our foremost goal in the past and present continues to be achieving technological independence, rather than shifting our dependence on whomever is willing to transfer their knowledge.

The second element I'd like to stress is that the Soviet phenomenon has gained weight in news reports also because it is "new." Up until recently, the two societies have remained closed to each other for a long time. Naturally, any kind of exchange with the Soviet Union can seem all the more "exciting" and thus heralds tremendous media attention.

But what remains constant and thus goes largely unreported is that Western nations and Japan continue to be and are likely to be the main source of technological know-how for Korea.

As for the potential problems that I see in dealing with the Soviets, we all need to remember that it is a socialist society with a vastly different system of doing things. The ideological difference alone will require plenty of studying and planning before we can realize what we hope to achieve.

Q: In reference to the potential advantages of transferring technological knowledge from the Soviet Union, do you anticipate any competition from other countries?

A: The exchange is relatively unique in a diplomatic sense that the two countries are offering what the other needs at the right time. But it is also my "hunch" that Japan will also scramble to take advantage of the fruits of perestroyka.

Q: It's been six months since the controversy over the building of a nuclear waste storage facility reached unexpected heights in Anmyon, Chungchongnam-to. What is the current status of acquiring a waste site?

A: We have yet to pick a specific location.

But I did confirm one thing through my recent tour of nuclear waste storage sites in Japan, England, Sweden and France in March. The biggest stumbling block in those countries as well as Korea is not the lack of technological skills in safe effective treatment of nuclear waste. Rather, it appears to be public bias and misunderstanding.

A good example was England, whose government faced the task of picking a waste site after the Chernobyl disaster. Naturally, public outcry ran high there. In the other three countries where the problem was taken care of before the Chernobyl incident, scientists and policymakers ran into relatively little controversy over the issue.

As for the specifics here, we're working under a firm conviction that public understanding and agreement must be present before a location can be decided.

At the recommendation of experts we will in the near future consider a number of possible sites. It looks like likely candidates will be seashores and closed mines because of safety reasons. We will then do our best in acquiring the consent of nearby residents by fully explaining why we need such facilities and what the work entails and so on.

Q: The nuclear controversy no doubt deepened public distrust of how bureaucratic decisions are made. At the same time, it also seems to have intensified negative perceptions regarding scientific development itself.

In countermeasures the ministry is involved in the most expansive publicity campaigns ever launched. Aside from the general goal of promoting better public understanding what do you personally hope for in these campaigns?

A: I would like to see factually correct understanding of scientific and technological advancements, whether the implications of specific processes be good or bad for us.

Historically speaking, scientific knowledge as we know dates only a century as far as Koreans are concerned, because that's when the "Hermit Kingdom" opened itself up to the world.

One immediate consequence was that we have traded our traditional scientific knowledge with Western discoveries practically overnight. I think this abrupt transition has come to create two divergent perspectives regarding scientific development. And these views seem to hold surprisingly strong today.

One is the tendency to equate scientific development as a cure-all, magical answer to everything. Those holding on to such idea have a blind understanding that somehow, by the hands of some experts, science and technology bring only "good" things in life.

But in reality, nothing is that revolutionary or "good." These people readily view the development as something that happens in a separate, closed domain of scientific knowledge. But all phenomena, including scientific and technological ones, occur in social context and are closely interwoven into our daily lives.

The other extreme, of course, is represented by those who regard technology as an "evil" intruder on traditional, idyllic ways of life. Especially when environmental pollution is emerging as a hot issue, some people seem to dismiss technological development as a destructive force that we can do without. Again, reality is not so.

Solving the nuclear dilemma is certainly a goal behind these publicity drives. But on a more fundamental level, I would like to see a divergence of these two extreme views, because without correct understanding of facts, we can not foster development.

Prospects 'Dark' for Steel Trade With Soviets

SK1305073591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—Prospects are dark for the steel trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union as the Soviets are offering "extremely" low payments for Korean products, while setting the prices of their raw materials for Korean importers far higher than international market prices, industry sources said Monday.

Korea imported Soviet-produced hot coil for 375 U.S. dollars to 385 dollars a ton on a cost and freight basis in early April. The Soviet coil cost more than U.S. or Brazilian product by 35 to 40 dollars and the quality was inferior, according to the sources.

Korean steel manufacturers used Soviet steel mostly for pipe instead of for the cold-rolled steel plate for which it was imported because the quality was too poor for high-quality steel plate, the sources said.

Tongbu Steel Co. and Union Steel Mfg. Co. have stopped selling to the Soviet Union and Pohang Iron and Steel Mill Co., which can produce hot coil by itself, is exporting finished goods.

Negotiations are expected to falter over the sale of stainless products and steel pipes as the Soviets are offering "absurdly low" prices, the sources said.

Businesses Step Up Investment in Eastern Europe

SK1605031491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—South Korean businessmen have stepped up investment in joint ventures in Eastern Europe since normalization of relations with their country, officials at the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Thursday.

Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. recently agreed with Pannon Plast Co. of Hungary to set up a joint-venture factory that will produce PVC flooring, using an economic cooperation fund provided by Korea to Hungary.

Lucky-Goldstar is consulting with the Korea Development Bank and Korea Export and Import Bank about raising capital, a company spokesman said.

Hyundai Electronics Co. is preparing to build an electronics factory in Poland in a joint venture with a Polish partner and Sein Electronic Co. and Unico are building a factory in Poland with an investment of either tonometer parts or 150,000 U.S. dollars, the officials said.

Samsung Electronics Co. finished a joint-venture color television factory in Hungary last month and has started production, and Daewoo Corp. established a general trade finance company with a Hungarian partner in June 1990, they said.

Brisk advancement in Eastern Europe is aimed at pioneering new markets and overcoming expected trade barriers, including adoption of a quota system, experts say.

From a long-term perspective, it can also be seen as an attempt to use Eastern Europe as stepping stone to increase exports before integration of the European Community in 1992.

During the first quarter, Korea's exports to six Eastern European countries stood at 210.98 million dollars, up 119.2 percent over 1990, and imports were off 13.7 percent at 42.53 million dollars.

Agreement Reached With Iran on Customs Rates

SK1205014891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 91 p 6

[Text] Korea and Iran yesterday reached an agreement on cooperation in customs administration designed to remove administration red tape standing in the way of smooth trade between the two countries.

The agreement was signed by Kim Ki-in, head of Customs Administration in Korea, and his Iranian counterpart Morteza Mohammad Khan, vice minister of finance and concurrently president of Customs Administration in Iran.

The agreement calls for, among other things, the lowering of tariff rates imposed on imports of Korean products as promised by Iran in February last year. The rate is 150 percent on the average.

In a meeting with his Iranian counterpart, Kim asked for the lifting of restrictions imposed on imports of construction equipment by Korean construction companies operating in Iran.

A Customs Administration spokesman said the Iranian minister responded positively to Kim's request.

The Iranian mission's visit to Korea came at a time when Korea is actively seeking chances to win more contracts with Iran.

Akbulut Meets With No Tae-u, Concludes Visit

TA1605122891 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 1000 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut, who has concluded an official visit to the ROK, was decorated with the order of merit by Korean President No Tae-u. Akbulut was received by No Tae-u at the presidential mansion this morning. The Korean president decorated Akbulut with the order of merit, the highest order in the country. No Tae-u said that Akbulut's visit will further strengthen relations between the two friendly countries.

Akbulut then attended a dinner hosted in his honor by No Tae-u. The prime minister concluded his visit to the ROK and left Seoul. He will stop over in Bangkok en route to Turkey and meet with Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun. Akbulut will return to Turkey on 18 May.

1991 Diplomatic Ties With Egypt Said Expected

SK1305044191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0410 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—Egypt will set up a consulate-general in South Korea this year, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told Korean presidential envoy Kang Yong-hun in Cairo on Sunday that Egypt would open a consulate general in Korea in 1991, a ministry official said.

Mubarak said he hoped it to be momentum for improved relations between Cairo and Seoul, the official said. Egypt has no diplomatic ties with Seoul, but established formal relations with Pyongyang in 1963.

Mubarak expressed his understanding of Seoul's desire to join the United Nations this year, but withheld taking a position on the matter.

Seoul, Kuala Lumpur Agree on LNG Contract

SK1305031191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea will buy 2 million tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG) a year from Malaysia between 1996 and 2015, the Korea Gas Corp. said Monday.

Corp. President Yi Kyong-sik, who is on a business tour of Southeast Asia, has agreed in principle with his Malaysian counterpart on the 20-year contract, the Corporation said.

Yi also reached an accord to purchase 728,000 tons of Malaysian LNG between 1992 and 1994, and is to sign a contract Monday afternoon to introduce 57,000 tons of LNG in September.

Yi signed a 20-year contract with Indonesia to purchase 2 million tons of LNG a year from 1994 on May 7, bringing Seoul's annual LNG imports from Jakarta to 4.3 million tons in 1994.

Korea will introduce 6.3 million tons of Malaysian and Indonesian LNG a year from 1996.

No Urges Party Leaders for Normalization Effort

SK1305073291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u, accusing a small but radical group of trying to foment social unrest and overthrow the government, asked officials of his party Monday to take the lead in restoring calm.

Over lunch with Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman Pak Tae-chun and nine party advisers, No said violence should neither be instigated nor glorified.

"Certain radical forces are urging students and laborers to kill themselves in an attempt to cause social unrest and to overthrow the government," No told the DLP leaders and elders.

"This kind of conduct deepens the crisis and is misfortune to the nation and each individual. These acts of extremity should never be instigated nor beautified."

There has been social and political unrest since the killing of a Seoul student April 26 by several riot policemen.

The tragedy touched off suicide protests and the largest street demonstrations in four years to seriously challenge No's government, installed in February 1988.

Opposition parties and protesters are demanding the resignation of Prime Minister No Chae-pong, and his cabinet, and democratic reforms.

No asked his party's leaders to pay special attention to party unity for coming local elections, reminding them the polls should serve the double purpose of guaranteeing corruption-free elections in the future and stable local administrations.

The nation goes to the polls in mid-June in the second set of local elections, this time for large city and provincial councils.

Mun, Yim, Others To Have Sentences 'Reduced'

SK1505131691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1304 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)—Yim Su-kyong and the Rev. Mun Kyu-hyon, who were prisoned for their unauthorized visit to North Korea, will have their sentences reduced next week along with 38 other violators of the National Security Law, a high-ranking justice ministry official said Wednesday.

He also said 83 prisoners will be set free on parole. The group will comprise 26 detainees currently under investigation and 57 inmates convicted of minor offenses.

The leniency would enhance the possibility of Yim and the Rev. Mun being released on parole within this year. Yim defied a government ban by participating in the World Youth Festival held in Pyongyang in 1989. Mun, a Catholic priest, went to North Korea to escort Yim back home.

The government also decided Wednesday to withdraw public actions against New Democratic Party President Kim Tae-chung and Reps. Kim Won-ki and Yi Chol-yong of the same party who were indicted for failure to report their knowledge of a colleague lawmaker's secret visit to Pyongyang.

The commutation of their punishments was decided as a follow-up to the ruling Democratic Party's railroading last week of an amendment to the National Security Law through the National Assembly.

The official said indictment will be suspended for 151 people who are now under investigation without physical detention on charges of producing and destributing publications feared to benefit North Korea.

Spokesman Warns Against 'Subversive Attempts'

SK1605010891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—Information Minister Choe Chang-yun warned Wednesday that the government would not tolerate "subversive attempts" to disrupt national order by exploiting the funeral of Kang Kyung-tae, a student killed by the riot police.

"Mr. Kang's funeral should be held in a solemn atmosphere. However, extremely radical students and some politically motivated dissidents are holding Kang's body hostage for their struggle. This is an amoral act that undermines the root of humanism itself," the chief government spokesman said in a statement.

Kang, a 20-year-old Myongji University freshman, was killed while demonstrating near his school in western Seoul, igniting a rash of five self-immolations by anti-government protesters.

Choe said he was particularly shocked that more than 10 different leaflets printed by pro-communist organizations, including Sanomaeng (the South Korean Socialist Alliance of Laborers) and Hanminjon (the Korea Democratic Front), had been distributed during the funeral.

The countermeasure committee for Kang's death, a loosely-knit organization of more than 50 dissident bodies, attempted to hold funeral rites Tuesday at City Hall plaza in downtown Seoul but was prevented by a police blockade.

'Biggest Rally Yet' Expected in Seoul 18 May

SK1605071291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—The biggest rally yet in two weeks of anti-government protests is feared when radical students and dissident organizations attempt a second funeral procession Saturday for the victim of a police killing and simultaneously commemorate the anniversary of a civil uprising in Kwangju 11 years ago.

Organizers of the funeral for Kang Kyong-tae announced Thursday that the cortege will set out from Yonsei University in western Seoul at 10 A.M. And march to City Hall in the center of Seoul, where they will hold rites to mourn the death of Kang, a 20-year-old Seoul university student who was clubbed to death by riot policemen during a demonstration April 26.

Saturday is also the anniversary of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising, normally an occasion for alert for law enforcement authorities.

The memorial service for Kang is scheduled to begin at noon on City Hall Plaza and continue into the evening, when the mourners and groups in nearly 90 cities nationwide will hold rallies in remembrance of the Kwangju uprising, organizers told a news conference.

As in Tuesday's, the government says access to City Hall by anti-government protesters will be blocked.

An earlier attempt to hold the funeral rite in front of City Hall was averted after tens of thousands of marchers carrying the casket and led by Kang's parents were cordoned off by some 35,000 riot police on Tuesday.

Committee leaders, sitting together with the dead student's father, Kang Min-cho, said the date was set on the parents' wishes that their son be buried at Mangwol-tong Cemetery in Kwangju as soon as possible.

Funeral organizers have rejected an alternative site for the funeral rite. Police said that citing more "symbolic funeral significance" for the victim," they proposed the vast Yoido Plaza in front of the National Assembly building be used instead of City Hall's.

The cemetery is where victims of the 1980 uprising are buried.

They also said the parents strongly wish to hold the funeral rite on City Hall Plaza and therefore will not consider a change in plans or venue.

The day is likely to be the peak of unending demonstrations and unrest since Kang's death. Six people have committed suicide in protest against the government and the demonstrators have gained increasing support from academic, religious and labor groups.

Chonnohyop, an alliance of dissident labor unions, says all of its members will boycott work Saturday. Some 210,000 members from 450 trade unions will participate in the action, according to Chonnohyop.

Chondaehyop, an alliance of radical university student groups, declared a "million student struggle" against President No Tae-u's government from Wednesday and representatives began an indefinite hunger strike at Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

Unions Plan General Strike

SK1605021491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 91 p 3

[Text] Over 400,000 unionized workers will participate in a one-day general strike Saturday to observe the May 18 Kwangju uprising, a labor alliance said yesterday.

In a joint emergency meeting yesterday, labor leaders from Chonnohyop, or the National Council of Labor Unions, and other labor bodies decided to launch a massive walkout simultaneously across the nation.

The alliance, set up to struggle for pay raises, called on member unions to launch strikes within the legal boundaries while asking others to provide sympathetic support by holding workers' meetings at lunchtime or refusing to do extra work.

The alliance will encourage workers to join a pan-national rally which will take place across the nation at around 6 p.m.

However, the Labor Ministry forecast that only 7,000 unionist workers from 22 labor unions would join in the general strike, placing little importance in the alliance's threat.

Although the alliance claims a total of 160,000 members from 251 labor unions, only 16 labor unions will participate in the strike biding by legal processes while six other unions will launch illegal strikes.

All strikes which are launched without filing a report to labor affairs commissions and observing the following 10-day cooling-off period are branded illegal.

President Rejects Opposition Resignation Demands

SK1605125191 Seoul YONHAP in English 1234 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u virtually rejected opposition demands for the cabinet to resign en bloc Thursday and told his ministers to stand firm against escalating demonstrations and restore law and social order.

No made the remarks after being briefed by Prime Minister No Chae-pong on state affairs, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong said.

No ruled out the possibility of the cabinet reshuffle, widely believed due sometime next week, saying that he did enough to atone for the death of a Seoul collegian demonstrator by firing home minister and apologizing to the people, Yi quoted No as saying.

Opposition and dissident leaders have called for No's resignation since the collegian, Kang Kyong-tae, was beaten to death April 26.

An influential daily, meanwhile, reported in its Friday's editions that No, formerly a political science professor of Seoul National University, said at the meeting he would step down whenever his resignation is deemed necessary.

The cabinet should do their best to win public confidence by dealing resolutely with pending economic and security issues, Yi quoted No as saying.

The president ordered the prime minister to deal with unlawful demonstrations sternly, Yi said.

The main opposition party issued Thursday evening a statement blaming No for failing to notice the root cause of the current situation caused by what they called security-oriented rule.

In a related development, Vice Premier Choe Kak-kyu met with 12 economic ministers Wednesday afternoon and reaffirmed the government position that it would deal sternly with radical labor groups causing social disorder and jeopardizing economic stability.

The outlawed labor coalition, Chonnohyop, has vowed to take the day off on Saturday, the 11th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, and stage a massive demonstration in protest over Kang's death.

Kwangju Victims Compensation 'Nearly Completed'

SK1305030991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—The government has nearly completed compensating the more than 2,200 people killed or injured in the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising through a support program funded by donations and state funds.

The compensation support committee, headed by Prime Minister No Chae-pong, said Monday it had paid approximately 141.6 billion won (195 million U.S. dollars) to all but 14 of the 2,227 applicants as of Saturday. The 14 yet to receive compensation include those who are involved in lawsuits or are readjusting the amount, the committee said.

The government decided last September to put up 150 billion won for Kwangju compensation. Tens of thousands of people in the southwestern city clashed violently with martial law command forces in one of the bloodiest riots in the country 11 years ago.

Committee officials said the compensation ranged from 30 million won to 130 million won. Each applicant received an additional 30 million won to 50 million won from donations, the officials said.

Donations totaled 6.29 billion won as of Saturday—3.82 billion won from the public and 2.47 billion won from government employees. The government put up 80 billion won and the rest came from bond sales.

Korea Foreign Trade Association Goes on Strike

SK1105071191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0655 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—Staff at the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA) went on strike Saturday to demand a say in personnel management and higher pay.

The strike, the first in its 46 years, sent shock waves through the business community as it could set a precedent for other economic organizations involved in wage negotiations.

During 13 rounds of negotiations since March 15, the two sides managed to narrow gaps over wages but were widely apart on union participation in management affairs.

The union says it does not want to intervene in personnel management but to have an observer on the Personnel Management Committee. Management insists personnel management is the right of its own and cannot be compromised.

The union says that it cannot endure the irregular practices of personnel management, which it claims worsened after Pak Yong-hak became KFTA chairman in February.

Kim Tae-chung Asked To Refrain From 'Diplomacy'

SK1405072991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0427 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung has been asked to refrain from intervening in the government's conduct of diplomacy and from writing letters dissenting from its policy on U.N. membership.

Last week, Kim, president of the main opposition New Democratic Party, sent letters to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev asking them to support simultaneous admission into the world body by South and North Korea.

The government also wants simultaneous admission, but is moving to seek solo entry this year if Pyongyang won't play along. North Korea wants South and North to share a single seat.

Commenting on Kim's move, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday such an action "not only goes against established international practices but also may cause confusion in the conduct of major state policies."

A direct appeal to external organizations could not help the national interest, he said.

To Send Letters to UN Council

SK1605014991 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 91 p 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung will send letters to the heads of four other permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in addition to the one he sent to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev asking for their help in the simultaneous admission to the world body of both South and North Korea, an NDP [New Democratic Party] spokesman said.

Last weekend, he sent a letter to Gorbachev through Anatoly Rogunov [name as published], rector of Moscow State University, asking for his help in persuading the governments of South and North Korea into joining the UN at the same time.

In the letters to the heads of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and China, Kim will explain his idea for simultaneous entry without embarrassing the communist North, which insists on delaying separate bids for UN membership by the South and North until reunification or sharing one seat.

The NDP's plan to mail the letters to the UNSC members complied with a reply to his letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that he has no authority of calling on UNSC members to arrange such a meeting for UN membership of specific countries, Rep. Pak sang-chon said.

Kim sent the letter, dated April 25, to the chief UN official on May 3 and asked for the arrangement of the inter-Korean meeting under UNSC auspices, adding that he would support the No Tae-u administration's application for a UN seat ahead of Pyongyang if the meeting ends in failure.

Daewoo Resumes Production After Suspension

SK1005062491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Inchon, May 10 (YONHAP)—Daewoo Motor Co. resumed production with the night shift Thursday after a one-day suspension due to protests over the arrest of union officials.

On Friday morning, 85 percent of the 4,500 workers on the day shift at Daewoo's automobile plant in Puchon, west of Seoul, reported for work and eight production lines were operating normally.

Police remained around the plant in case protests flared up again.

On Wednesday, 10 days after the firm resumed operations, work was suspended by workers demanding the release of six union officials. The police were called in and detained 371 workers for questioning.

The Daewoo Group subsidiary turns out 600 cars and 100 trucks a day.

There were violent demonstrations as workers downed tools to protest the arrest of six union officials April 8. The company responded with a lockout April 17 and pressed ahead with the resumption of operations on April 29.

Government Plans To Reorganize Foreign Ministry

SK1605083791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—The government is to expand and reorganize its Foreign Ministry in response to changes in the international situation and to strengthen its policy-making function, a ministry spokesman said Thursday.

A reorganization bill endorsed by the cabinet earlier in the day creates an office of foreign policy and planning with three deputy director-generals. The new office will have two sections to handle policy generalization and national security policy.

It also places two deputy director-generals and a senior official for management of state-owned properties in the Office of Planning and Management, and assigns a deputy director-general to each of the International Organization and Treaties Bureau, the International Economic Affairs Bureau, the International Trade Bureau and the Culture and Information Bureau.

It opens the way for the ministry to set up a science and environment section in the International Economic Affairs Bureau, a third trade section in the International Trade Bureau, a second cultural cooperation section in the Culture and Information Bureau and a second overseas Koreans section in the Consular and Overseas Residents Affairs Bureau.

The ministry will assign another 13 officials to handle economic, science and technology matters to the embassy in Moscow and Trade Representative Office in Beijing, and station an education official in the embassy in Moscow.

The reorganization of the ministry is expected to result in an increase of about 80 diplomats, a ministry spokesman said.

Official Seeks To 'Cool' Construction Boom

SK1005020191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu asked business leaders Thursday to refrain from non-urgent construction projects in the private sector to cool the construction boom, which has created financial difficulties for other businesses.

Meeting with senior officials of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry [KCCI], Choe said the government wanted to increase public investment in infrastructure, such as harbors, electricity and roads.

He asked KCCI President Kim Sang-ha and local chamber heads to cooperate so that businesses invested selectively except in areas directly related to improving Korea's competitive power.

The deputy premier said the government would place emphasis on the development of regional economies after the revival of local autonomy and asked for positive cooperation from local businessmen.

No Tae-u Attends Multipurpose Dam Dedication

SK1105033091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea's eighth multipurpose dam was dedicated Friday, in relatively underdeveloped South Cholla Province, and is expected to help development there.

The Chuam Dam Project comprises two rockfill dams connected by a water diversion tunnel and a hydroelectric plant in the basin of the Somjin River.

The main dam is 57 meters high and 330 meters long and can hold 457 million tons of water. The 106-meter-high, 575-meter-long regulation dam has a storage capacity of 250 million tons and the hydroelectric plant can generate 22,500 kilowatts of electricity.

Construction cost 370.6 billion won (510 million U.S. dollars) and took six years and eight months.

President No Tae-u, construction minister Yi Chin-sol and about 2,000 people attended the dedication ceremony.

The dams will ease water shortages in the southwestern part of the country. The main dam will supply 640,000 tons of water a day to Kwangju, Naju and Mokpo, and the regulation dam will provide 670,000 tons of water a day to factories in Yochon and Kwangyang.

BOK on Manufacturing Sector's Competitiveness

SK1305053691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0517 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—The Bank of Korea (BOK) will continue to liberalize the finance market in preparation for market opening next year and will help the manufacturing sector improve its competitiveness, BOK Governor Kim Kon said Monday.

Kim said the central bank would control the flow of money on the basis of readjusted economic forecasts. More money will go to manufacturing companies, to help them develop technology, increase productivity and upgrade competitiveness, and less to non-manufacturing sectors.

He said the central bank would continue to liberalize the finance market and would lift a ban on interest rates.

In a speech to bank managers, Kim predicted the gross national product will expand 9 percent this year, 1.7 percent higher than he predicted earlier in the year.

He based his projection on recovering exports and increasing investment in production facilities outgrowing sluggish household consumption and sagging investment in construction.

The current account deficit is expected to slide in the second half to 2 billion dollars by year-end because of slow imports, he said. Korea posted a record current account deficit of 3.8 billion dollars in the first quarter.

The consumer price index would rise 9.6 percent, he said.

Standards for Foreign Securities Firms Issued

SK1605071791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—Foreign securities firms from qualified nations will be allowed to open offices in South Korea only if their capital is over 50 billion won (69 million U.S. dollars), the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

Korean securities firms will be banned from opening overseas offices if they have defaulted on short-term loans as of the end of March and approval will be halted if they borrowed too much short-term capital, such as call money, the Ministry said as it issued a guideline on "standards for the approvals of overseas offices by local and foreign securities firms."

Under the standards, foreign financial firms that entered the Korean market by setting up offices or branches in banking or other financial sectors will not be allowed to open a securities office.

Securities firms affiliated with unqualified firms will get the go-ahead only if they satisfy all other conditions, it said.

The primary conditions are at least 10 years experience in the securities sector and no history of being fined or of suffering punitive measures in their nations for the last three years.

The approvals will be given after a synthetic evaluation by the ministry about their expected contribution levels to domestic securities market at a limited acceptable number.

At present, 21 foreign securities firms hope to set up offices here—six from Japan, five from the United States, four from France, three from the Switzerland, two from Hong Kong and one from Germany.

Minister on Government Stand on Exchange Rates

SK1605015091 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 May 91 p 6

[Text] Korea will maintain the market average exchange rate despite an allegation that the Korean won is much overvalued, Minister of Finance Chong Yong-ui said yesterday.

In a luncheon meeting with local traders, Chong said, "The government is not intervening in determining the parity rates between the local and foreign currencies and will not do that."

The meeting, held at the Inter-Continental Hotel, was sponsored by the Korea Foreign Trade Association headed by Pak Yong-hak.

The government will maintain the system reflecting the market value of the Korean won despite businesses' pleas for depreciation of the local currency, he stressed.

Touching on the monetary control, the finance minister said the year-on-year M2 growth rate will be held down to 17-19 percent as earlier projected.

"There is no change in the government position to deregulate interest rates on a step-by-step basis in preparation for market opening," Chong said.

Statistical Office Reports 1990 Incomes

SK1105032091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 11 (YONHAP)—The top 20 percent of South Korean households had 38.8 percent of the total earnings last year, the National Statistical Office (NSO) said Saturday.

Monthly income for the top 20 percent averaged 1.827 million won (2,520 U.S. dollars), about 4.6 times higher than that for the lowest 20 percent.

The second-highest 20 percent averaged 1.067 million won (1,463 dollars), followed by 809,115 won (1,116 dollars) for the third 20 percent, 624,262 won (999 dollars) for the fourth 20 percent and 394,235 won (544 dollars) for the final 20 percent.

The top 20 percent took 38.8 percent of the total income, compared with 22.5 percent for the second group, 17.1 percent for the third, 13.2 percent for the fourth and 8.4 percent for the last.

The highest 40 percent accounted for 61.3 percent of overall income.

NSO said last year's income distribution was better-balanced than in 1989, when the top 20 percent accounted for 39.6 percent and the top 40 percent 62 percent, and in 1988, when the top 20 percent took 40.3 percent and the top 40 percent 62.7 percent.

Burma

Khin Nyunt Gives News Conference 14 May

First Part

BK1505054591 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1315 GMT 14 May 91

["First part" of speech by Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, delivered on 14 May at the 110th "special" news conference held at the No. 2 Military Guest House in Rangoon—recorded]

[Excerpts] Today I extend my greetings of auspiciousness and peace to all citizens. Members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], cabinet members, senior state officials, senior military officials, members of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic Elections, senior departmental officials from various ministries, and veteran local and foreign journalists: I will review the events of 1988 in the country to show how a local brawl which started with students spread outside and later developed into nationwide demonstrations that took place in Yangon [Rangoon] as well as in other towns. The demonstrations then gained momentum and deteriorated into looting and killing, and anarchy prevailed and atrocities were committed. State property and warehouses were looted and destroyed. These heinous events are known to all.

It is known to all that these events and changes did not take place naturally and peacefully because the time for change had come. The fast pace and intensity of the developments caused hardship and losses to the people. In previous news conferences I explained the situation which prevailed as a result of underground work carried out by leftist and rightist insurgent organizations as part of their military and political strategy to obtain state power. I also explained the activities of opposition forces in the country as well as abroad, the work of the journalists and broadcasting stations, and the activities of some diplomats in the country who were not good friends and who violated diplomatic norms in fanning the demonstrations and unrest then taking place in the country. Some of the points that I am about to discuss will be about individuals and concern personal matters. We bear no personal grudge against these people but are only discussing facts in an objective way. They are historical facts and should not be ignored, and therefore I will be discussing matters which are personal today. [passage omitted]

There were people who joined the political movement when political change was taking place in the country. All of a sudden, there emerged a group of politicians that brought Daw [Aung San] Suu Kyi, who was temporarily in Yangon at that time, to the forefront with the slogan: Heir to General Aung San [late national leader]. The group cleverly manipulated and made full use of the demonstrating masses.

Following the student demonstrations in March 1988, U Htwe Myint, who is now the vice chairman of the Democracy Party, frequently had talks with Daw Suu Kyi, who was in Myanmar [Burma] because of her mother's illness, and approached her to join politics. In May 1988, Daw Suu Kyi took up the opportunity and decided to join hands with U Htwe Myint to enter politics. Following this, we understand discussions were held with, and opinions were sounded out from U Nu, Mahn Win Maung, Bohmu Aung, U Saw Kyar Doe, U Nyo Tun, U Myint Thein, and other elderly politicians and some honorable personages.

On 15 September 1988, a statement jointly signed by U Htwe Myint and Daw Suu Kyi was issued on the establishment of a People's Consultative Committee. The statement was distributed to the State Council and all the state organs of power. It was also secretly distributed abroad. In the meanwhile, Daw Suu Kyi was introduced to the student organizations, writer groups, lawyers, artists, and other organizations. This is how Daw Suu Kyi entered the complex political stage of Myanmar. We have supporting documents about this and they are pasted on the boards around you. [passage omitted]

Following the statement jointly endorsed by Daw Suu Kyi and U Htwe Myint, the authorities concerned detained U Htwe Myint in connection with a certain case. Daw Suu Kyi was in difficult position then because she was not well acquainted with Myanmar. She had no one for overseas contacts and for office work. The problem was solved by a certain Thakin Ohn Myint who was a close friend of the family and a frequent visitor because of Daw Khin Kyi's [Aung San Suu Kyi's mother] illness. He financially supported Thet Khaing and his BCP [Burma Communist Party] underground elements. Thakin Ohn Myint introduced Thakin Tin Mya to Daw Suu Kyi. Thakin Tin Mya was a former BCP member and a former member of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP]. [passage omitted]

The truth is that Thakin Tin Mya had met Daw Suu Kyi when she visited Myanmar in 1986, and we understand they discussed politics then. Because of the situation at that time, Thakin Tin Mya willingly agreed to stay near Daw Suu Kyi. He also brought in people with whom he could work—U Hla Tin and U San Tha Kyaw—and formed a consultative staff and fully assisted her. We understand there were former politicians in this group as well as several public service personnel and school teachers.

It was a time when groups that went under the name of student organizations, the unions, the Bar Council, the Lawyers Association, other lawyers who went under the name of Committee for Democratic Struggle, and various other groups started their movements from the strike center at the Yangon General Hospital, issuing different publications and statements.

On 15 August 1988, once the group led by Thakin Tin Mya came within the inner circle of Daw Suu Kyi, it contacted different organizations and became active to popularize the idea of forming a People's Consultative Committee among the people. It established contacts with student organizations, lawyers groups, writers and artists, people on strike, and township organizations. Later also, the group led by Thakin Tin Mya set up meetings between Daw Suu Kyi and the strike groups. [passage omitted]

On 25 August 1988, when U Htwe Myint was released by the authorities concerned, he joined up with Tin Mya and became active. [passage omitted] Another person I would like to mention is U Htwe Myint. He was a member of the BCP from 1951 to 1956. [passage omitted] During the 1988 disturbances he returned to political circles by using Daw Suu Kyi and became active again. At the time of founding of the National League for Democracy [NLD] U Htwe Myint became a member and later switched to the Democracy Party where he immediately became deputy chairman. [passage omitted]

Another character is U Win Tin who bore a grudge against the BSPP and the government for for retiring him as an editor of the HANTHAWADDY newspaper for arranging a literary discussion group which had political undertones. [passage omitted] His colleague in the NLD was a lawyer, U Tun Tin, who had a similar outlook and beliefs. U Win Tin worked hard to make U Tun Tin become an executive member of the NLD. U Tun Tin is a Sino-Burmese and his childhood name is Frank Wang. As a student he studied and accepted Communism and Marxism. [passage omitted]

At that time Thakin Tin Mya's group, which was teaching politics to Daw Suu Kyi, told her of the need to form a people's consultative committee and to advocate and to make this concept acceptable among the public. They pressed Daw Suu Kyi on the need to contact the Bar Council, which had contact with student organizations, the Yangon Lawyers Association, and the Literary and Artists Association. Daw Suu Kyi on her part agreed to the idea and Thakin Tin Mya, U Hla Tin, and U Ko Yu proceeded to coordinate among themselves to arrange a meeting between Daw Suu Kyi and veteran politicians, literary and artistic organizations, and lawyers during the time of military administration. We learned that on 21 August 1988, after Dr. Maung Maung's government came to power, a secret meeting was held on the upper floor of a teashop on Bo Thura Road in Kemmendine. Among those present at that meeting were Daw Suu Kyi, Widura Thakin Chit Maung, Thakin Khin Aung, Thakin Tun Khin, Lawyer U Ko Yu, Lawyer U Tun Tin, Lawyer U Ba Tun, Writer Maung Thawka, former HANTHAWADDY editor U Win Tin, Director U Moe Thu, Yethuye U Hla Win, Thakin Tin Mya, former Ambassador U Tha Dun, Ex-Major U San Tha Kyaw, U Soe Hlaing, Pyithu Yebaw Bo Nyo, U Myo Nyunt, U Aung Myint U, U Nyo Ohn Myint, U Ko Ko Gyi, U Kyaw Zaw Win, and U Hla Tin. It was a very well attended meeting.

At the meeting, Widura Thakin Chit Maung said that at present the government's strength is greater than theirs, but their strength would grow gradually and would eventually surpass that of the government. He said the issue of power should be considered and that unity is important at such a time. He proposed the formation of an alliance with Daw Suu Kyi as a spokesman. This story is not known to others.

U Win Tin and U Ba Thaw wanted to push Daw Suu Kyi forward as a leader by urging her to go and support those demonstrating in front of the General Hospital. The meeting decided that even though the government had formed an investigation commission led by U Tin Aung Hein it would hold a public rally to express the people's desire for a multiparty sytem. The meeting decided to bring an heir of General Aung San, Daw Suu Kyi, to the fore at that public rally. [passage omitted]

After the meeting was held U Win Tin said Daw Suu Kyi could one day become the country's leader. [passage omitted] So, we were able to show that people do not come to the political stage by themselves; it took many sessions of consultations and preparations for them to end up on the political stage.

After the literary and artistic group led by U Win Tin urged Daw Suu Kyi to come to the demonstrations in front of the hospital, U Win Tin carried out preparations to demonstrate together with the students. On 22 August 1988 Thakin Tin Mya prevented Daw Suu Kyi from going to the hospital claiming there could be an assassination attempt against her. On 23 August 1988 the Literary and Artists Association brought Daw Suu Kyi to the hospital to address the public. On that occasion writer Maung Thawka introduced Daw Suu Kyi to the public and took her up on the podium. [passage omitted]

Leaders of some political parties are still prejudiced toward the Defense Services. For instance, one leader of a political party made a comment the other day. We have already explained how some armed insurgent organizations of national groups have returned to the legal fold after holding peace talks with the Defense Services. These peace efforts are very good news for the country. There is no precedent of armed insurgent organizations returning to the legal fold in such numbers upon realizing the goodwill of the government. These organizations are returning to the legal fold one after another because of the efforts of the Defense Services and the government. Personages from the political parties should be welcoming these developments. They should even render assistance in some of these matters. However, I have heard about the comment made by this one so-called political leader. These reports come back to us one way or another as we have military intelligence as well as other intelligence organizations. What he said was that the current peace efforts by the Defense Services and the armed national organizations are a sham and a superficial effort to establish harmony, and that the whole process lacks substance.

I would like to say that this so-called political leader is utterly foolish. Does he make such a criticism because he does not want peace and stability in the country? I would like to add another question to that so-called leader from a political party. I would like to ask that person to try to obtain such peace. My friend, if you know how to do it, please try. Please also give us good advice, if you can. We will have to take advice from him, if it is good, as to which method to use!

This is a time to rejoice at the return to the legal fold of the armed national organizations. The people want peace in the country, so everyone should be rejoicing at the return to the legal fold of the armed insurgent national organizations. I would like to say that at such a time of rejoicing for the country and the people, if one criticizes with the intent of undermining the existing peace and stability in the country, then action will be take against that person. [passage omitted]

Next I would like to speak on the activities of Ne Min, the famous journalist from the lawyers' circles. While there were activities undertaken by lawyers en masse under the name of the Bar Council, there were individual reactionary lawyers who sent false news to the BBC, such as Ne Min. Ne Min was working as an advocate at the Central Court when he first met Christopher Gunness in front of the Head Office of the Hotel and Tourist Corporation toward the end of July 1988 on his way back from the Central Court. Christopher Gunness expressed his wish to meet with students, politicians, and lawyers and gave him his telephone number at the Strand Hotel. Ne Min introduced him to a student group which included Ko Ko Latt and Htay Aung. We had already reported on how Christopher Gunness colluded with this group in recording untrue fabricated reports. In order to dispatch reports to the BBC during the second week of August 1988, Ne Min contacted the British Embassy and tried to contact the BBC. [passage omitted]

Ne Min assumed the penname Eastern Star and sent false reports daily via telephone between 1500 and 1700 to Christopher Gunness in Dhaka. On 10 September 1988, Dr. San Tha Pru [of Dhaka] telephoned Ne Min and informed him that Christopher Gunness would be transferred and that he would be replaced by Peter Nettleship. Ne Min telephoned his reports to Peter Nettleship for 10 days. When Peter Nettleship was transferred to Singapore and his dispatches were suspended.

At 0700 on 2 October 1988, Daw Kyi Kyi May of the BBC news service in London telephoned Ne Min and told him to send reports from 0700 in the morning. After two weeks, U Aung Myint Tun [of the BBC] contacted him directly to again change the time of sending reports to 1500 to 1700. At the beginning of the disturbances Ne Min listened to reports sent from student unions and other unions in provinces which were delivered in person to the information center of the General Strike Committee of the Student Union established at the Yangon General Hospital. He sent these reports as well as reports he heard from the roadsides and reports he read from roadside publications to the BBC. These reports were groundless and false and most of them were rumors. The most glaringly incorrect and fabricated report was that the BCP [Burma Communist Party] had captured Mogok. This fabricated report carried by the BBC was sent by Ne Min. Ne Min was very active then and was the great BBC correspondent. As far as we knew, the BBC correspondent at that time was U Maung Maung. However, we found that the BBC carried the reports filed from Ne Min instead of reports filed by U Maung Maung. Is it not true U Maung Maung? [chuckle]

The duly accredited correspondent then was U Maung Maung whom I just mentioned. But, instead of using the reports from U Maung Maung, the BBC used the fabricated reports sent by a lawyer [Ne Min], who is a real rascal. Everyone can see for himself how low the standard of the BBC is. [passage omitted]

During the disturbances of 1988 many public servants participated actively in demonstrations and strikes with the belief that their activities would help achieve democracy. Since then we have issued decrees requiring public servants to be free of party politics. The public servants who are working hand in hand with us now are to be free of involvement in party politics in accordance with that regulation. Our public servants are required to be free of party politics so that they do not forget about these past events and allow a recurrence of disturbances. I would like to stress that it is very essential for public servants to serve the government loyally and discharge their duties diligently.

Next, I would like to address the issue of students. Soon the universities and colleges will reopen. Some have reopened today and more will reopen tomorrow. We desire the peaceful and happy pursuit of studies by the youths at such a time. I have already explained how the events of 1988 happened, how it transformed, what were the sincere demands of the students, and what happened when political influence set in. I would like to urge that the true events be reviewed. What happened to the students at the time of the political changes in the country? Some went to the jungles and became insurgents while some were used by political parties and became bogged down in politics. Some are still groping along in politics after establishing political parties. What did the 1988 events contribute to the student population? What kind of losses do the students suffer? It will be necessary for students and youths to review the consequences of the disturbances.

The most obvious consequence is that the schools were closed for almost three years and there was much suffering by parents and students. This cannot be denied by anyone. It was also true that the country's education plan as well as national plans were adversely affected. By nature, youths are honest, frank, and cherish truth and crave adventure. These positive attributes have to be acknowledged by all. However, when these positive attributes are corrupted by political influence they are pushed toward the wrong path. Their original positive attributes become soiled and wrong-thinking emerges when used by politicians.

It will be necessary for the students of today to realize the present situation is not the same as the events of 45 years ago. The political activities of General Aung San were carried out while under imperialist rule in order to obtain independence. Myanmar [Burma] at that time had not obtained independence. [passage omitted] The situation then was totally different from the situation of today. The students will end up on the wrong path if they fail to take note of this fact and become conceited after being encouraged and instigated by the politicians. The Defense Services wish to see students and youths be good sons and daughters and future leaders of the country and do not want then to find themselves embarking on the wrong path. [passage omitted]

Now that the schools are reopening, it will be essential for the students to pursue their education and stay clear of external party organizations and opposition groups in order to ensure the peaceful pursuit of education. The Defense Services are very much concerned that the students may end up on the wrong path after being used by political opportunists. I therefore urge the students not to engage in and to stay clear of party politics and to attend classes. Those who want to engage in politics can engage in politics freely after they obtain their degrees. If they want to engage in politics, I would like to urge them to leave school and engage in politics freely. I would like to warn them in advance not to let their activities affect students who want to pursue their studies peacefully. There are numerous student organizations that have been formed for various subjects—social, religious, cultural, and sports—and they can engage in these organizations for social, religious, and student affairs. However, activities regarding party politics will not be tolerated in any way.

The government, for its part, shall provide assistance on all fronts so that the students and parents will not suffer again. The students, for their part, should strive to maintain their honor with awareness and good standards in order to become good leaders in the future.

Second Part

BK1605090791 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 91

["Remaining portion" of a speech by Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council delivered on 14 May at the 100th "special" news conference held at the No. 2 Military Guest House in Rangoon—recorded]

[Excerpts] I shall continue with matters regarding work to be done for the emergence of a multiparty democracy. The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] had rescinded laws that impede the establishment of a state with a multiparty democracy system and promulgated necessary laws. During the period it was working systematically for successfully holding the multiparty democratic elections, several political parties including the NLD [National League for Democracy] which were trying to gain power through the short way cooperated with left- and right-wing elements, both at home and abroad, spread rumors against the Defense Services, hurled accusations to make the people lose faith in the Defense Services, and attempted to divide the Defense Services. These cannot be denied by anyone and we have the records. The climax was reached on Martyrs' Day on 19 July 1989, and the SLORC—the Defense Services—unavoidably had to detain Daw [Aung San] Suu Kyi under the Law for Safeguarding the State from the Danger of Destructive Elements. The detention of Daw Suu Kyi safeguards the state from the imminent dangers. The move also protected her from the danger that might befall her.

We had already exposed and explained the plan of the BCP's [Burma Communist Party] to create public disturbances on the first anniversary of 8-8-88 [8 August 1988] had they failed to create a public uprising through the campaign to defy the authorities. Among those who were engaged in the campaign was Daw Suu Kyi. If Daw Suu Kyi wishes to reunite or stay with her husband and children, she will be permitted to leave the country. This has already been announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 19 December 1990. Hence, it is best for Daw Suu Kyi to act according to that announcement. If she does that, it will be in the best interests of both herself and the nation, and I say this on behalf of the SLORC.

I shall continue with the political stand of the SLORC. After the holding of the multiparty democratic general elections, some political parties worked and demanded for transfer of power. In response to this the Declaration No. 1/90, the political stand of the SLORC—the Defense Services—was issued on 27 July 1991. [passage omitted]

It will be necessary for the Elections Commission, elected representatives, and political parties concerned to carry out the following tasks stage by stage in accordance with the People's Assembly Elections Law and Elections Rules. These tasks are: to clear up the elections expenses; to complete the court cases concerning the elections; and for the Elections Commission to file the final report. When these processes are completed, the SLORC will meet the elected leaders of political parties and independent leaders. Letters to this effect have already been intimated to political parties concerned on 11 July 1990. It will be necessary to complete these tasks I have mentioned. When these tasks are completed the SLORC will meet with the persons it should meet.

As for the issue of transfer of power, Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC and commander in chief of the Defense Services had explained from time to time the issue during his meetings with the regional commanders and chairmen of the state and divisional law and order restoration councils. I myself had explained clearly on the issue at the 100th news conference held on 13 July 1990.

I believe I need not explain that a political organization cannot convene a people's assembly according to its own wishes and that it does not automatically obtain the three sovereign powers—legislative, executive, and judicial powers. The sovereign power can be obtained only through a constitution. I believe this is understood by all. The urgent task for today is therefore the emergence of a new and strong state constitution which all the national people can accept. It is necessary for all to understand that the emergence of a strong constitution is most essential for the state and that it is the task of all citizens to work for the emergence of such a constitution. It is stated in the Declaration No. 1/90 that the representatives elected by the people are responsible for drafting a strong state constitution and that they are to follow the declaration.

In order to scrutinize the election expenses submitted by individual candidates, the election expenses have been categorized into party funds, contributions from an organization or an individual, individual funds, or collective funds. Political parties concerned have been informed to state these catagories in filing election expenses. It has been found that 569 candidates out of 1,296 candidates still have not submitted their election expenses. The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs and the Auditor General's Office are jointly carrying out the necessary investigations to scrutinize whether the election expenses are in accordance with the law.

According to an interim report, some candidates did not correctly report their income and expenses, despite the oath taken by them in front of a judge pledging that the expenses filed were correct. As this amounts to giving false evidence they are liable to legal action under the Criminal Law. [passage omitted]

I shall continue reviewing the election expenses of the political parties. We have received reports that election expense accounts submitted by some political parties which contested the elections have been found to be incorrect, and that there were no systematic records on contributions from individuals and organizations in cash and kind and other assistance kept. In response to these reports, the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs and the Office of the Auditor General are jointly investigating the matter.

We also have our own records and investigations regarding this matter.

According to interim reports of the investigations, although some parties described contributions as their main income, they failed to accurately mention the names and addresses of donors and the assumption of different names by the same donor. Upon investigation some donors denied making such contributions. There were no systematic records of income and expenditures. One party in particular simply recorded the names of the members in an exercise book. Although some parties stated that they were engaged in economic enterprise they did not keep any systematic records. [passage omitted]

Another matter is on cases concerning objections over elections. In accordance with Article 14 of the People's Assembly Laws, five election tribunals were formed to hear the objections. None of these cases have been settled and hearings continue. Out of the 11 cases, work remains to be done on the cases of Peter Lim Bin and six others who had joined the insurgents. After Peter Lim Bin had been declared an abscondee, it was decided that his case be heard unilaterally. As of 23 April 1991 five witnesses had been examined. The case concerning objections filed by U Thein Tun against Dr. San Aung and two others continued to be heard unilaterally, and the final submission was made on 4 March 1991. It has been learned that the tribunals concerned are accelerating their work.

So we have been able to expose after the elections that some candidates had committed some lawless actions during the elections. Under Article 62-A, the following practices are deemed to be lawless practices by a People's Assembly candidate, either by himself or by his agent or any person with the approval of one of them: 1. giving or taking of bribes; 2. interfering with the rights relating to the election; 3. impersonation; 4. declaring verbal or written false statements; 5. signing false statements. They are liable to receive penalties for these practices. I would therefore like to tell the elected candidates that it is necessary that they be free from these practices.

Next, on the matter of political leaders, I would like to say this. Some people who have assumed the leadership of some political parties are themselves in violation of the Elections Law. Some even do not have the right to take part in the elections. Since they cannot run in the elections, how can they be accepted as leaders of the nation? Are we to give priority to the nation or an individual? If a political party which wants to lead the nation continues to treat such people as leaders, then we must understand that that political party treats the affairs of the nation lightly. Those who are to be leaders must have a political tradition and they must given due consideration to the affairs of the nation.

I would like to tell the political parties that they need to clear their political problems concerning persons from their political parties who disobeyed the law. Some persons from some political parties are liable to be penalized at any time for violating Article-1 of the 1908 Law on Unlawful Oraganizations for contacting and meeting members of insurgent organizations. Responsible persons will later explain this matter. As for our SLORC, we have been lenient and have taken many factors into consideration.

For instance, so-called political leader Daw Suu Kyi met with, accepted, and held discussions with members of insurgent organizations such as Soe Myat Thyu and Taik Paik alias Than Tun Soe [both members of the All Burma Students Democratic Front] in her residence. These actions are in contravention of the law. It will be necessary for political parties to solve these problems. Actually the Defense Services have the right to fully use martial law authority from the time it assumed state power. The person who can use martial law is the commander in chief of the Defense Services.

I would like to explain about Martial law according to records that I have studied. On pages 254 and 258 of the book—Constituitional Law by J. Forest—in "the meaning of martial law" paragraph it was written:

The Duke of Wellington was speaking of this type of martial law when he said in a debate in the House of Lords: martial law is neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army; in fact, martial law means no law at all. [preceeding paragraph spoken in English]

This can be seen in the book Constitutional Law by J. Forest, written in 1851. This is the shortest and simplest meaning of martial law. Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, said that martial law is [words indistinct] at a news conference held at the Defense Services Guest House on 5 July 1989. Everybody knows that the SLORC government did not really use martial law in every sphere but used it gently and accordingly. The political parties should understand that we are using Martial Law very gently. I will like to say that if activities on defying the law, on campaigns to defy authority, and on disintegration of the army exceed the limit, we will not tolerate these activities any further and will use martial law accurately and fully if necessary. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, I will explain matters concerning a strong constitution. Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC and commander in chief of the Defense Forces, at the 46th Armed Forces Day speech said that the constitution will have to be drawn by elected representatives from political parties, representatives of the national races, and other required representatives after thorough discussions. He also reminded representatives of scrutiny and other activities left unsettled by the election commission [Multiparty Democratic General Elections Commission].

Matters regarding the scrutiny of representatives, submitting of election expenses, auditing of election expenses, and election disputes have all been explained before. The elections commision must prepare and submit a final report to the SLORC when matters regarding the scrutiny of representatives, submitting of election expenses, auditing of election expenses, and election disputes have all been settled. When the final report of the election commission is received, the SLORC will meet elected representatives of political parties and independents in accordance with the notification letter dated 11 July 1990 sent to elected representatives of political parties. This is our step by step program. At the meeting, matters on holding a National Convention will be discussed. The SLORC—The Defense Services—will provide the support and assistance needed for convening the National Convention. Political parties need to know all about these matters.

At the National Convention matters concerning the formation of a strong constitution to constitute a future democratic Myanmar [Burma] will be discussed by party leaders, elected representatives, representatives of the national races, leaders of national races, and experienced and respected political personages. The Defense Services will also give good advice for the sake of the future of the nation. Whatever is needed will be said then. The final goal is the emergence of a strong constitutional law.

The SLORC—The Defense Services—will perform the programs presented precisely, honestly and step by step. We will also perform our plans precisely and concisely no matter what difficulties, obstacles, and disturbances exist. To perform these activities quickly and smoothly, political parties and representatives should do what they have to do honestly and sincerely in accordance with the law. Then only the goal will be reached quickly and smoothly. [passage omitted]

Minister Departs for PRC, Philippines Visits

BK1505164591 Rangoon Myanmar Athan Radio in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 91

[Excerpt] A Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by Lieutenant General Chit Swe, minister of fisheries and livestock breeding and agriculture and forests, left for the People's Republic of China this afternoon to begin a two-nation tour at the invitation of the governor of PRC's Yunnan Province and the agriculture minister of the Philippines. The delegation will study agriculture, fisheries, and forestry programs during the visit which is also aimed at enhancing bilateral friendship and discussing economic cooperation in projects of mutual benefit. [passage omitted]

Karen Insurgents Said To Kill Three Villagers

BK1105145291 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 May 91

[Text] Destructive KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents have been obstructing local peace and tranquility and killing innocent civilians. At about 2200 on 7 May five KNU insurgents attacked the house of U Sein Kyi near Kya-in village in Pa-an Township with hand grenades and light weapons, killing three villagers and wounding three villagers.

Those killed were: U Sein Kyi, age 52, son of U Lay Bu; Nawn Po Kein, 6, son of U Sein Kyi; and Tun Mya Aye, 20, son of U Saw Maung. Those wounded were: Tun Kyi Win, 20, son of U Sein Kyi; Ko Soe, 4, son of U Sein Kyi; and Phar Naw Kya, 3, son of U Tar Tu. The Defense Services have given first aid treatment to the wounded and have sent them to Pa-an People's Hospital for treatment.

Military columns are pursuing the insurgents.

Death of Absconding Elected Representative Noted

BK1505164291 Rangoon Myanmar Athan Radio in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] U Si Maung, representative of the National League for Democracy from Lemyethna Constituency-1, who absconded after taking part in the discussions to form a parallel government in Mandalay and a provisional government in the jungle and who was declared an abscondee from law on 4 December 1990, passed away with malaria on 30 January 1991 near Padauk Chaung on Western Yoma Range where he was hiding in a makeshift hut.

U Sein Maung of Kyaunggale village, who was with U Si Maung before his death, Po Thein of Hmankan village, and Khin Maung Win of Tamwe-aye village, who were with U Si Maung when he died, confirmed the death.

Authorities concerned investigated the report at the site of U Si Maung's death and found his skeleton in a makeshift hut near Padauk Chaung.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

Meets Foreign Minister

BK1605050291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0410 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Iran will call on heads of state attending the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) meeting in Dakar, Senegal in December to discuss the post-Gulf war destiny of the Islamic ummah.

Visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Malaysian counterpart Abdullah Ahmad Badawi agreed on this at their talks here yesterday.

Dr. Velayati said both countries place great importance on the unity of the ummah especially after the war.

After the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq, we witnessed division of the ummah. We hope the summit and the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Turkey in September could discuss and overcome the difficulties faced by the Islamic world after the crisis, he said at a press conference here.

Asked if Iran was willing to help the Iraqis once democracy had been restored there, he said, we are brothers. We are ready to help them. Since the last few months we have opened our borders to help them on humanitarian grounds to escape bombardments and attacks.

On Iran's foreign policy with regard to ASEAN and Asia, Dr. Velayati said his country believed in maintaining strong ties with countries, regardless of their being Islamic or non-Islamic.

Cultural Agreement Signed

BK1505135891 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Malaysia and Iran today signed a cultural agreement strengthening already close trade and economic ties between the two countries. The accord, the third between Malaysia and Iran, will provide the framework to promote cooperation in a wide range of cultural activities. It was signed at Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] by Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and his Iranian counterpart Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

The agreement covers cooperation between institutions of higher learning and research centers, exchanges of publications and cultural troupes, youth and sports activities, exhibitions, scholarships, and the mass media.

Datuk Abdullah said the cultural agreement marks another milestone in bilateral ties as both countries share many common religious and cultural traditions. He said Malaysia welcomed Iran's resumption of diplomatic relations with its neighbors in efforts to contribute to lasting peace and stability in West Asia.

Both countries have also signed agreements on trade and banking. In addition, they have established a joint commission to develop closer links. The commission will hold its third meeting in Kuala Lumpur in September.

Speaking to reporters later, Datuk Abdullah said both Malaysia and Iran agreed that the coming summit of the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, in Senegal in December is an important meeting for member nations. The summit will be the first meeting of heads of OIC governments since the Gulf war.

ASEAN Working Group on EAEG Set Up

BK1605093891 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] An ASEAN working group has been set up to prepare reports on Malaysia's proposal for an East Asian Economic Grouping, EAEG, for consideration by the foreign ministers at the meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July. This was disclosed by Malaysian Foreign Ministry Secretary General Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jaafar. He said ASEAN senior officials, who ended their three-day meeting in Kuala Lumpur today, agreed to set up the ASEAN working group on the EAEG. Members will comprise officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the six member countries.

The senior officials discussed Malaysia's concept paper on the EAEG during the meeting. Malaysia, as this year's chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, will hold the first meeting of the working group. The EAEG, mooted by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed early this year, was meant to be a forum for the grouping to speak up against limitations and constraints to free world trade. Datuk Kamil said the working group will seek the views of other ASEAN countries on the EAEG. The senior officials also discussed moves to open a dialogue on economic matters with the Soviet Union and China. They have agreed to present a direct [words indistinct] to the foreign ministers for their approval.

Police: Missionaries Involved in Secession Plot

BK1605092291 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0903 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian police chief, Haniff Omar, said Thursday, missionary groups from two countries are also involved in a plot to take the East Malaysian state of Sabah out of Malaysia.

He, however, did not identify the countries.

The police chief said Sabah Foundation Director Dr. Jeffrey Kitingan, arrested under the Internal Security Act (ISA) last Monday for alleged involvement in the conspiracy, was still being questioned here regarding the case.

Besides Dr. Jeffrey, several other suspect plotters were arrested earlier, he said.

Haniff said the police had the authority to detain the younger brother of the Sabah chief minister under the ISA.

Cambodia

UN Military Mission Tours Battambang

BK1605082291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] On 15 May, the UN supervision and observation mission, led by Lieutenant General Timothy Dibuama, went on a working tour to inspect the cease-fire observation in Battambang Province.

The delegation, accompanied by Comrade Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, deputy defense minister of the State of Cambodia, was accorded a warm welcome by Comrade Sok Saran, chairman of Battambang Provincial People's Committee, and many other provincial leaders.

In Battambang Province, Mr. Dibuama and other members of the delegation went to Ratanamondol District, one of the province's outlying districts adjacent to the Thai border.

Through the reports by the district (?authorities) and the commanders of the Ratanamondol District's battlefield, Mr. Dibuama received much information regarding the violations of the cease-fire—which went into effect on 1 May—on the territory of the State of Cambodia by the other Cambodian groups.

The delegation also heard a report by the commander of the 5th Military Region and went to see the demonstration of arms and war materiel that our Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] seized from the enemies in the counterattack campaign launched in the dry season at the beginning of 1991 before the cease-fire went into effect.

Before ending its working visit to Battambang Province, the delegation voiced the impression on the State of Cambodia's restraint and wished the Cambodian people (?good luck) by gaining peace within the near future.

The delegation returned safely to Phnom Penh in the afternoon on the same day.

AFP: Further on Mission

BK1605122291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 16 (AFP)—Cambodia's warring factions seem to have been sticking rigidly to a cease-fire since a U.N. military mission arrived in the region to review the unprecedented truce, sources said Thursday.

The four-man team, led by Major General Timothy Dibuama of Ghana, met Thursday "for a candid and detailed military briefing" with Defence Minister Tie Banh, a delegation member said.

The mission also held talks with Foreign Minister Hor Namhong and met Prime Minister Hun Sen later in the day.

On Wednesay, delegation members flew west to the frontline province of Battambang to meet the governor and the regional commander.

They also travelled down Highway 10 to the Rattanakmondul District near the town of Treng, scene of heavy shelling some 30 kilometres (18 miles) from the Thai border, and met the district civilian and military chiefs.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Indonesia and France—sponsors of the cease-fire—sent the team after Phnom Penh and the three resistance factions traded charges of truce violations as soon as it began on May 1.

"This mission is a follow-up to the appeal," the team member said, adding that their brief was "to review the situation since May 1 and hear their assessment."

The U.N. group was also sent to talk to Phnom Penh and Thai-based resistance leaders "to urge them to maintain the cease-fire at least until the Jakarta meeting and to convey the message that people are watching (their actions.)

"We hope by our presence on both sides, they'll think—we better watch it, we better behave," a source said, adding that dispatch of the mission showed that the cease-fire sponsors were serious about the call. Observers described it as a form of carrot-and-stick approach. Sources said the gambit seemed to be working with battlefronts quietening down, particularly since the mission arrived in Thailand on Saturday.

"They seem to be cooling it," said one source, adding that the four factions, including the Khmer Rouge, had said they were ready to stop fighting at least until the Jakarta meeting scheduled for June.

But Mr. Hor Namhong, meeting with the mission Thursday, reiterated Phnom Penh's call for the truce to last until the signing of a comprehensive political settlement and to be linked to a moratorium on overseas arms supplies.

The minister, in a statement received here, said the cessation of overseas military supplies to the rival sides was "indispensable and inseparable from a cease-fire."

The China-armed resistance want a cease-fire to be part of a final solution to the 12-year conflict with the Moscow and Hanoi- backed government here.

The international sponsors want the truce to last at least until the Jakarta meeting, where they hope for a breakthrough on a peace settlement.

Mr. Hor Namhong said Phnom Penh was ready to receive a good offices mission from Mr. de Cuellar, Paris and Jakarta, to consolidate the cease-fire.

"We hope this mission will be followed by others in this direction," said the minister.

Maj. Gen. Dibuama had arrived here Tuesday from Thailand, where his team discussed the cease-fire with the resistance and visited areas controlled by the three factions along Cambodia's western borders with Thailand.

The U.N. team also includes Colonel Edouard Castagnet-Cazalis of France, Indonesian Colonel Sutarto and Tunisian Civilian Advisor Hedi Annabi.

It is the second military mission since August 1989 to be sent by the U.N. secretary-general to study how to help monitor a peace settlement.

SPK Reports Truce Violations, 'Fierce' Fighting

BK1605060491 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0438 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 16—The Khmer coalition troops have continued to violate the truce by launching fierce attacks on government positions in various areas in the country.

In Battambang Province, the opposition troops on May 11 fired dozens of shells of 122-mm northeast of Treng. Meanwhile, they also intruded into Area 21 and places eight kilometers southwest of Bavel and northeast of Sre Anteak. They pounded an area 10 km north of Phnum Damrei with 15 shells of 85-mm artillery.

In Siem Reap Province, the enemy troops on May 12 slammed 25 shells of 76.2-mm and 75-mm recoiless gun into areas five kilometers west of Chong Kal, two, six, nine and 17 kilometers northwest, north and southwest of Srei Snam District. At the same time, they intruded into an area east of Tbeng Village 12 km north of Siem Reap District.

In Kompong Speu Province, one enemy troop surrendered on May 12 to the authorities of Phnum Sruoch District, bringing along one firearm. The opposition troops banned the peasants from going out of Krang Chi Vay region. The following day, 91 men of the coalition forces attacked a car on Highway 4, killing four passengers, including one woman.

On May 13, 200 enemy troops launched an offensive against the district town of Dang Tong, Kampot Province.

In Kompong Thom Province, Polpotists of Divisions 616 and 802 in cooperation with Sihanoukists of Brigade 15 on May 12 conducted subversive acts in Stoung and Sandan Districts.

Meanwhile, three enemy troops with one firearm reported themselves to the authorities in Sambo District. The following day, Polpotists of Division 802 infiltrated into two areas 19 and 22 km east and southwest of the provincial town. On May 14 they fired five shells of H107 recoilless gun on an area near Pralay region.

In Preah Vihear Province, 100 men of the Khmer opposition factions on May 14 robbed peasants of their property in areas 10 and 24 km south and southeast of Chey Sen.

The ceasefire, which was called for by French and Indonesian Foreign Ministers Roland Dumas and Ali Alatas, PICC [Paris International Conference on Cambodia] cochairmen, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar, came into effect in Cambodia on May 1.

However, the Khmer coalition troops have repeatedly violated the truce they committed themselves to observe.

In such a situation, Prime Minister Hun Sen sent a message to PICC co-chairs Roland Dumas and Ali Alatas, and to UN Secretary General Perez De Cuellar calling on international observers to monitor the truce in the country.

In response to the appeal, a UN mission was sent here on May 14 for talks with Cambodian officials and for monitoring the truce in the country. The following day, the team toured Battambang Province where fierce fighting is reported going on.

VODK Commentary on SRV Truce Violations

BK1605084991 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 91

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Activities in Violating the Temporary Cease-Fire Clearly Show That Vietnam Does Not Want to End Its War of Aggression in Cambodia in Line With the Framework Document of the Five Permanent members of the UN Security Council"]

[Text] After receiving the appeal of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] and the UN secretary general calling for a temporary cease-fire as of 1 May in order to accelerate the meeting between the four Cambodian factions and the PICC cochairmen in Jakarta, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet-lackeys, while announcing their acceptance of the appeal, have intensified their activities in violation of this cease-fire. These activities include:

1. The Vietnamese enemies have kept sending fresh troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. For example, on 1 and 3 May, they sent 2,500 fresh Vietnamese troops to Cambodia—1,000 troops in puppet army's uniforms sent from Vietnam through Route 1 to station in Moung District seat and Battambang Provincial seat and 1,500 others in Vietnamese army uniforms sent through Route 2 to Leach District seat in Pursat Province.

2. The Vietnamese enemies have intensified their offensives by launching onslaughts into the liberated areas of the Cambodian National Resistance [CNR] forces in an attempt to seize these regions for serving their propaganda campaigns.

As a matter of fact, as of 1 May, the Vietnamese aggressors mobilized troops from the Vietnamese divisions numbers 330, 4, and 8, from puppet-Vietnamese combined divisions numbers 4, 196, and 6, and from the Phnom Penh Garrison to launch repeated onslaughts from various directions into the CNR forces' liberated zone on Route 10 battlefield. Thereafter, the Vietnamese enemies have intensified military offensives against the CNR forces on all battlefields, particularly, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Pursat battlefields.

3. The Vietnamese enemies have intensified recruitment of our people's sons—adults and youngsters alike—everywhere, in villages, market places, and schools. They have even forcibly recruited monks in monasteries. The Vietnamese enemies have used all kinds of measures for this recruitment, from luring to using brute force.

4. The Vietnamese enemies have intensified their criminal activities against our people by arresting and massacring them, robbing and destroying their property, and committing crimes against and sowing great destruction on our Cambodian nation and people even more barbarously.

All these activities clearly show that the Hanoi authorities have not honored their promise to respect the temporary cease-fire. They do not want to end their war of aggression in Cambodia in line with the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990. They have continued their attempt to occupy Cambodia forever in accordance with their Indochinese federation strategy.

All these activities of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys—the traitorous puppets—have caused great anger to the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people who have suffered miserably because of the Hanoi authorities' war of aggression for the past nearly 13 years want this war to end quickly so that Cambodia will regain peace and independence and the Cambodian people will be saved from all these sufferings.

Therefore, the Cambodian people would like to appeal to the international community to please continue exerting pressure on the Hanoi authorities. This is in order to:

1. Force the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets to accept the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990 totally and without any alteration. This is because the process for the Cambodian solution, including the cease-fire, has already been defined clearly in these documents.

2. Accelerate the meeting between the four Cambodian factions and the PICC cochairmen so as to move on toward convening the PICC as soon as possible in order to reach a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

3. Dispatch a UN Peacekeeping Force with a clear mandate and sufficient manpower and means to Cambodia in order to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the elections in line with the five major documents of the United Nations.

Leaders Attend Army Work Session 13 May

BK1405102791 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] A meeting to review the Army's political and military work in the 1990-91 period and to set work targets for the 1991 rainy season was held at the 26 August Hotel on the morning of 13 May in the presence of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Also on hand were Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sar Kheng, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission and of the Central Committee Organization Commission; Comrade Gen. Tie Banh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Gen. Sin Sing, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central committee and minister of the interior; Comrade Lieutenant Gen. Pol Sareoun, alternate Political Bureau member, deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, and several military region and division commanders, central office and ministry leaders, and outstanding cadres and combatants.

Making an opening address to the meeting participants, Comrade Chea Sim expressed admiration at and welcome to the brilliant achievements made by our Armed Forces during the past 1990-91 dry season, achievements which have contributed to the smashing of all enemy attempts to topple the State of Cambodia and bring the genocidal Pol Pot regime back to power. He stressed: This is a new step that has upset the genocidal alliance's military strength.

He went on to say that the State of Cambodia has always displayed genuine goodwill to put an end to the bloody war in Cambodia and bring about peace and national reconciliation through the search for a correct and equitable solution. He also expressed profound gratitude to the cadres and combatants and to the fathers and mothers who have offered the service of their children in the cause of the motherland.

Comrade Chea Sim exposed and condemned the warmongering ambitions of the enemies of all stripes, saying that they continue to seek by all means to resume the massacre of the Cambodian people and return the danger of genocide to Cambodia. He also welcomed the temporary cease-fire proposal put forward by the cochairs of the Paris conference and the UN secretary general despite the violations by the other Cambodian side.

Comrade Chea Sim expressed confidence that the session would proceed successfully with a high sense of responsibility and that it would find keys for the Army to wholeheartedly serve the people in its capacity as the staunch bastion for the defense of the national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Leaders Greet CSFR Counterparts on Anniversary

Hun Sen Greetings

BK1005043391 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 May 91

[Text] On the 46th anniversary of the national liberation of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory message to His Excellency Marian Calfa, prime minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. The message says in essence:

I send you most cordial greetings and warmest congratulations. I firmly believe that, based on the principle of respect for mutual interests and good mutual understanding, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further develop for the two people's benefit.

I wish you good health and new successes in carrying out your responsible mission.

Hor Namhong Greetings

BK1005154891 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the national liberation day of the CSFR, Comrade Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, has sent a greetings message to His Excellency Jiri Dienstbier, foreign minister of the CSFR. The message noted:

I would like to extend intimate greetings and best wishes to Your Excellency on the occasion of the CSFR liberation day.

I am convinced that the bond of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, particularly our two foreign ministries, will continue to strengthen firmly in the interests of our two peoples, peace, and social progress.

May Your Excellency enjoy good health and greater success in fulfilling your mission to lead the new foreign policy of the CSFR.

Tie Banh Greetings

BK1505072491 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] On the 46th anniversary of the national liberation of the CSFR, Comrade General Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency Lubos Dobrovsky, defense minister of the CSFR. The message reads:

Your Excellency: On the 46th anniversary of the national liberation of the CSFR, I would like to convey to you the warmest and most sincere greetings. May you have the best of health and zealous physical strength and further achieve new successes in the implementation of your noble tasks.

Your Excellency, please accept our highest regards.

Heng Samrin Greets Albanian President

BK1305150691 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1123 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 13 May (SPK)—Cambodian President Heng Samrin recently extended warm greetings to Ramiz Alia on the latter's nomination as the president of the Republic of Albania.

In his message, the Cambodian leader wished his Albanian counterpart the best of health and successes in the implementation of his noble task.

Tie Banh Greets Vietnamese Defense Minister

BK1305154391 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 May 91

[Text] Comrade General Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia, sent a congratulatory message to his Vietnamese counterpart, Le Duc Anh, on the 37th anniversary of the victory over the French colonialists at Dien Bien Phu. The message read:

Dear comrade: On the 37th anniversary of the victory over the French colonialists at Dien Bien Phu, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] and in my own name, we would like to convey to you as well as the cadres and combatants of the brotherly Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] the best and most sincere wishes.

For over 30 years, the historic heroic victory has remained intact in the heart of our CPAF. We are extremely delighted with the victory of the Vietnamese people and the VPA and consider it as their own. The model of the tremendous courage and heroism have certainly psyched up the three fraternal heroic armies of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, uniting them in their struggles to achieve every success to date.

We are firmly confident that the militant relations and cooperation in all fields between our two peoples and armies will further expand and strengthen.

May you and the cadres and combatants of the brotherly VPA have the best of health and achieve every success in the implementation of the tasks entrusted by the party and people.

Comrade, please, accept our profoundest [word indistinct]

Students Warned Not To Return Without Visa

BK1605045891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] The Education Ministry has noticed that a number of our Cambodian students studying abroad have returned home for holiday without an entry visa from the local Cambodian Embassy.

On this issue, the Education Ministry calls on parents and tutors to inform their offspring and relatives studying abroad that, in order to ensure the students' study and orderliness in traveling, from now on students who have returned home for rest without a visa from Cambodian Embassies will have their passports confiscated by relevant authorities; these students will not be allowed to go back to continue their studies.

Son Sann Urges Compromise in Jakarta Talks

BK1605072091 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] In an interview with a correspondent of the Voice of the Khmer on Wednesday morning, His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], called on all Cambodian factions to compromise and make concessions to each other at the Jakarta meeting so the "Big Five" countries can help bring peace to Cambodia.

His Excellency Son Sann said he would like all Cambodian factions to think of the Cambodian people, who want to regain peace as soon as possible. He asked all factions to cooperate, as they did in accepting the cease-fire, by compromising and making concessions to each other during the coming Jakarta meeting so Cambodia can enjoy peace and the Big Five powers can help restore peace to Cambodia. He called on all factions not to launch any maneuver nor cause any trouble that will create obstacles to the convening of the Jakarta meeting, adding that such an act will only cause the fight to renew.

The excellency expressed the wish that the Jakarta meeting will be successful so the ongoing cease-fire will turn into a permanent end to the conflict.

VONADK Urges Continued Pressure on SRV

BK1605085591 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 May 91

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and Their Puppets and Lackeys Have Come Out More Openly Against the Documents of the UN Security Council Permanent Members"]

[Text] In the past few days, puppet Hun Sen—Vietnam's lackey—openly opposed the control of Vietnamese aggressor forces' withdrawal from Cambodia by UN peacekeeping force. The puppets—Vietnam's lackeys—have insanely and arrogantly voiced their opposition to UN peacekeeping force at the order of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is clear evidence showing that:

1. The Hanoi Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys still categorically oppose the documents of the UN Security Council [UNSC] permanent members to solve and end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia.

2. Vietnam and its puppets oppose sufficient numbers for a UN peacekeeping force and the latter's clear mandate to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

3. They want to cheat and have only a few UN personnel to carry out the control, namely to legitimize Vietnam's stay in Cambodia.

To this day, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys have raised one issue after another to oppose the five permanent members' documents. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are afraid of the control by sufficient numbers of UN peacekeeping force with a clear mandate to control and drag the aggressor forces out of Cambodia. The goal of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys is to oppose and resist the documents and the meeting within the framework of the Paris conference, and divert the attention toward solving the problem in an ineffectual manner so that Vietnam can continue to maintain its forces in Cambodia.

The world clearly knows the hideous face of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. People will not allow the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to cheat. They have enough documents. The UNSC has also officially endorsed the documents. If the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets and lackeys continue to oppose the UN documents, people have at their disposal a legal force and world support and assistance, combined with the Cambodian people's force—which has been fighting and bogging them down for over 12 years on the battlefield—and will continue to pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets and lackeys until they fully accept the documents and until the United Nations and sufficient numbers of UN peacekeeping force have a clear mandate to ensure that all Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves through elections under UN supervision.

VODK Criticizes 'Vietnamization Policy'

BK1105102891 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 May 91

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemies Are Implementing the Vietnamization Policy With the Aim of Invading, Occupying, and Swallowing Cambodia Forever"]

[Text] The world has been fully aware that Vietnam still has a great many aggressor forces—including troops, military and civilian experts, and officials—invading and occupying Cambodia. Although Vietnam is bent on continuing its clamorous deceptive propaganda that it has already completely withdrawn its forces from Cambodia, international opinion still admits that Vietnam is keeping its forces in the country.

Apart from those military and civilian elements, Vietnam has also shipped over 1 million immigrants to resettle in Cambodia. And at present, the Vietnamese aggressors have even zealously stepped up the sending of Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia. For instance, in areas on Route 1 between the Vietnamese border and Chalat River in Peam Cho District of Prey Veng Province, Vietnamese immigrants' houses are now seen everywhere; and in Kaoh Andet District of Takeo Province in early May, 35 more families of Vietnamese settlers were sent in. In some districts and townships in the provinces bordering Vietnam, the Vietnamese immigrants outnumber the Cambodians. This is evidence of the implementation of the policy of Vietnamizing Cambodia. Those Vietnamese citizens are elements that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have organized to resettle in Cambodia for the purpose of serving the present Vietnamese strategy as well as the long term one.

For the current strategy, those immigrants are served as political and economic forces and as secret agents and semi-armed elements to carry on the Hanoi aggressor authorities' war of invasion and occupation of Cambodia. And for the long term strategic policy, those settlers are to implement the policy of Vietnamizing Cambodia in accordance with their systematic plan to increase the number of Vietnamese immigrants in order to equalize or outnumber the Cambodian population within a limited period of time with the intent of gradually turning Cambodia into part of Vietnam. This is the method to swallow the Cambodian territory, population, and economy and the Cambodian people's national culture, literature, tradition, and customs as the Hanoi authorities did to Kampuchea Kroam before. And this constitutes the greatest danger for the survival of the Cambodian nation and race.

However, the Cambodian nation, people, and national resistance forces, which have joined forces to carry on all kinds of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for nearly 13 years, can no longer afford to let Vietnam swallow the present-day Cambodia. The aim of their struggle is to at all costs defend and preserve the present Cambodian nation and race, preventing them from being eradicated as Kampuchea Kraom. The one and only thing the Cambodian national resistance forces and people want is to do whatever possible to put the heat on the Vietnamese to totally and genuinely withdraw their invading forces from Cambodia under UN supervision and control. As a matter of fact, the Cambodian national resistance forces and the Cambodian people have firmly supported and adhered to the framework blueprint of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the 26 November 1990 draft agreement and have earnestly demanded that the Cambodian problem be settled via a comprehensive political solution in compliance with all the aforementioned documents.

By all accounts, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies have maneuvered to reject the implementation of the documents. They have obstinately continued fighting on the battlefield—violating the cease-fire appeal launched by the UN secretary general and the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia—implementing the Vietnamization policy, and hiding their forces in the country. In other words, they have kept implementing the Indochinese strategy with the aim of annexing Cambodia for good.

Therefore, the Cambodian people and national resistance forces wish to call on the international opinion, international community, and the United Nations to further bear down on the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their lackey puppets more strongly until they are forced to resolve the Cambodian problem in compliance with the five UNSC permanent members' blueprint and the 26 November draft agreement. This is for the survival of the Cambodian nation and race, thereby safeguarding peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific.

VONADK Describes Corrruption in Phnom Penh

BK1505061591 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Reports from Phnom Penh say that corruption is spreading in Phnom Penh. Apart from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, those involved in corrupt activities are families and relatives of puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, Vietnam's lackeys.

The reports say that men, particularly those who are sons, brothers, and relatives of puppet ringleaders and traitors to the nation—Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, Vietnam's lackeys—are the ones most corrupt. These people roam the city on motorcycles and grab money, gold ornaments, wristwatches, and people. One or two women walking along the streets by themselves may be abducted and abused at will.

The second group of people is robbers. They go around in groups armed with pistols and rob people. These people and municipal policemen collaborate with associates of puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys. The police have no right whatsoever to arrest these robbers or to warn them.

The third group comprises those who steal gasoline and rice and sell it to private companies. These people possess cards signed by puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, for getting gasoline and rice from warehouses, like the robbers.

The reports also say that apart from these corrupt activities, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and puppet ringleaders Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, and Chea Sim, traitors to the nation and Vietnam's lackeys, pretend to pay great attention to Buddhism. In fact, they use Buddhism to get contributions to line their own pockets and for use as bait to serve their military draft activities.

New Army Training School Set Up in Kompong Thom

BK1605045491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 May 91

[Excerpt] According to reports by the national resistance forces and people in Kompong Thom, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators recently set up an army training school west of Kompong Thom provincial market.

The reports say the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators have been rounding up people and their children in various districts in zones under their temporary control and putting them in this school. Only after a week of training, the trainees are sent out to the battlefield to attack the resistance forces. [passage omitted]

Indonesia

Minister's Press Statement on CSFR Delegation

Suharto, Calfa; Others Talk

BK1505115191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] At Merdeka Palace this afternoon, President Suharto and the CSFR prime minister held talks and exchanged views on developments in each other's country as well as on regional and international issues. Simultaneously, the political group led by Foreign Minister Ali

Alatas and the economic group led by Industry Minister Hartarto and the junior minister for trade held talks with their CSFR counterparts.

Here is Minister and State Secretary Murdiono on the details of these talks.

[Begin recording] In general, I can say that talks between the president and the prime minister and the ministerial talks proceeded in a very friendly and open atmosphere. The talks between the president and the prime minister can be summarized as follows. The talks covered an exchange of views on developments in each other's country as well as on regional and international issues. As we know, Czechoslovakia is in the process of readjustment and reform. Politically, the country is moving from a closed system to an open one as democratization takes place. It is also breaking into a market economy. The Czechoslovak side frankly told the president and the ministers the readjustments would take time although it was heading in a positive direction. During the ministerial talks, they also explained Czechoslovakia's basic stance toward its European neighbors, Western Europe, and international relations. The president explained developments in ASEAN in particular and Asia in general, as well as Indonesia's views on current global trends. For instance, he specifically mentioned the ZOPFAN [zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality] concept. The Czechoslovak prime minister appreciated Indonesia's role in maintaining stability in our region, particularly within the ASEAN framework.

For its part, Czechoslovakia supported the ZOPFAN concept and highly appreciated Indonesia's role in efforts to settle the Cambodian issue. The two sides see economic potential that should be further explored. As we know, Czechoslovakia was already industrializing before the communist rule. Thus, industrial development is taking place very rapidly there. However, as I said before, further talks should still be held before we take concrete steps in cooperation. I think that a document—a memorandum of understanding—is being signed at the State Guesthouse. There are a couple of important points which will facilitate bilateral cooperation. They are an agreement on avoidance of double taxation and an agreement on investment protection. I think this is all that I can tell you. Thank you! [end recording]

Addresses Foreign Affairs Forum

BK1505141291 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] The CSFR would like to take part in industrial projects in ASEAN, particularly Indonesia. Prime Minister Marian Calfa expressed the desire in his speech before a forum on foreign affairs at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta this evening. Speaking at the forum attended by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Minister and State Secretary Murdiono, a number of members of parliament, and foreign affairs experts in Jakarta, Marian Calfa said added cooperation with ASEAN, particularly Indonesia, could cover science and technology, including an exchange of experts.

Marian Calfa, who held talks with President Suharto this morning, also said he was impressed over the economic development of Indonesia and other ASEAN countries. He said his government was carrying out economic reforms. The government is, among other things, moving toward a market-oriented economy.

PRC Finance Minister Calls on Suharto 15 May

BK1505140091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Indonesia and the PRC are negotiating an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation. The agreement, which is very important for businessmen, is expected to be signed this year. PRC Finance Minister Wang Bingqian accompanied by Indonesian Finance Minister Sumarlin said this after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at Merdeka Palace today.

President Suharto expressed Indonesia's desire to cooperate with the PRC in the banking and financial fields. He said the agreement on the avoidance of double taxation would greatly benefit the two countries, particularly in the development of bilateral trade. In this regard, the Indonesian Department of Finance will send a team to the PRC in the second half of this year.

Security Minister: Democratic Forum Not Necesary

BK1305142991 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 7 May 91 p 1

[Excerpt] Coordinating Minister of Political and Security Affairs Admiral Sudomo (retd) [retired] Monday, maintained his disagreement on the establishment of the Forum of Democracy, advising its members, "If you want to say Pak (Mr) Harto [Suharto] has been too long in power, just say that frankly".

Sudomo made the comment replying to newsmen's questions after meeting President Suharto at the Bing Graha on Monday. "The Forum of Democracy could be misunderstood. If you want to say Pak Harto is too long in power, just say that frankly", Sudomo said.

Sudomo viewed that the matter of Suharto's leadership must be separated from the context of the change of government in other countries.

The minister asserted that national leadership mechanism had gone far in line with the approved political system. "The change of government here would not occur as that of in the countries in turmoil", Sudomo added.

Sudomo added, "If we see that democracy has not yet completely worked, we should improve it. This is the process."

Referring to national consensus, Sudomo said that the country had had clear political system with four general elections (under New Order government), and law on political parties.

"If we want to ask for a new political party, there must be another consensus. We could use democracy in the arrangements of general elections, membership of the

House of Representatives (DPR) and the People's Assembly (MPR), but they must be through consensus," Sudomo said.

Sudomo agreed with Director-General of Political Affairs of Home Affairs Ministry who suggested the change of name for the Forum of Democracy.

"Since the beginning I questioned whether the forum is necessary. The forum is just for discussions, seminars, and dialogues. Why should we use a confusing name", Sudomo asked.

Sudomo added it is normal in an established system, people demand changes. "If the change is just for the change itself, this could create chaos", Sudomo added. [passage omitted]

Retired Officers Allowed To Join Parties

BK1305110991 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 6 May 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani says there is no law prohibiting former military officers from joining political parties.

He told newsmen in Surabaya on Saturday [4 May] that former military officers could join any political party "although there is already an organization for them called the Association of Retired Military Officers (Pepabri)."

Reports said several retired army generals had announced plans to join the United Development Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party, two of Indonesia's three political parties to contest the general election in 1982. Ruling party Golkar [functional group] is the third.

Murdani said members of Pepabri were supposed to be guided in their thinking by the state ideology of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Referring to the recent formation by a group of intellectuals of the Forum of Democracy, Murdani said he believed the new organization would not be a threat to national stability. It would, he said, in fact contribute to enriching the concept of democracy in Indonesia.

Murdani warned, however, that people should not rush into joining "something that is still new and in which they don't fully believe."

Murdani was in Surabaya to attend a ceremony marking the transfer of command of the navy's western fleet.

Murdani said more people were talking about politics, among the politicians themselves, on university campuses and other forums.

"We should not view this as something that will disrupt national stability," he said.

Murdani said he believed new concepts would come out that "will enrich what we already have (about democracy)."

Earlier on Friday, Murdani told a Communion of Indonesian Churches conference in Lampung that political issues had been raised in Indonesia under the pretext of protecting the interests of the people.

"We should beware of political issues being engineered by certain parties based on prevalent social issues with the pretext of defending the small people and human rights," he said.

Murdani called on the conference to be on guard against issues that were designed to create a chaotic and "unconstitutional situation."

Murdani touched on issues raised in industrialized countries in regards to the exploitation of Indonesia's tropical forests and human rights in this country. "Some religious leaders take up these issues and bring them into forums of discussion," he said.

He said similar issues had also been raised on the situation in Aceh, East Timor, and Irian Jaya.

"Certain groups of people continue to raise issues on the three areas. For instance, they say that some 200,000 people have been killed in East Timor," he said.

Murdani called the issue "irrational," saying it was clearly designed to discredit the Indonesian government.

"Ask the church representatives from East Timor whether the alleged killings really took place,"he told the conference.

New Naval Commanders of Fleets Installed

BK1405153391 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 May 91 p 16

[Excerpt] Surabaya, KOMPAS—Navy Commodore Tanto Kuswanto was installed as new commander of the Indonesian Navy's Eastern Region Fleet, while Rear Admiral Yusuf Effendy was installed as new commander of the Western Region Fleet last Saturday (4 May). Meanwhile, Navy Commodore Untung Sarwono was also installed as commander of the Military Marine Traffic Command. The three new officers were sworn in and installed by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Mohamed Arifin in Surabaya.

Navy Commodore Tanto Kuswanto, who was a presidential aide-de- camp from 1983 to 1988, replaced Rear Admiral Sumitro, while Rear Admiral Yusuf Effendy replaced Rear Admiral Suntoro, who has been appointed as director general of Sea Communications. Navy Commodore Untung Sarwono replaced Rear Admiral M. Suud.

Navy Commodore Tanto Kuswanto's earlier post was commander of Naval Combat Task Force of the Western Region Fleet. A graduate of the Naval Academy in 1964, he also furthered his studies at the Joint Service Staff [three preceding words in English] in Canberrra and took a similar training course in the United States. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Swiss Backs Debt Rescheduling, No on Write-Off

HK1505085591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 15 May 91 p 3

[By staff member Lito Zulueta]

[Text] Switzerland will back the Philippines' bid to obtain maximum debt relief and a rescheduling of its official debt with the Paris Club of creditor nations, a top ranking Swiss official said yesterday.

But Swiss Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Jacobi ruled out a write-off of Philippine debt similar to the condonation granted to Poland and Egypt, explaining the Philippines is in a far better position in its debt and economic circumstances.

He said Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao told him the Philippines would not seek debt forgiveness since this would risk the country's credit rating.

Jacobi is here to report on the status of attempts to recover the Marcos deposits from Swiss banks and expound on international and bilateral issues.

In a press conference with Malacanang reporters, Jacobi lauded the Philippines' management of its debt.

"We will certainly be helpful to reschedule the Philippine debt along the wishes of your negotiators," he said.

The Philippines seeks to stretch the maturity of its official debt from 12 to 30 years at 4.5% to 6% interest rates. Earlier, Japan Prime Minister Toshiki Kaiful assured President Aquino that Japan would support the Philippine request.

Jacobi said that like Japan, Switzerland frowns on debt forgiveness. "Your situation is not as bad as the one of Poland and...Egypt," he said.

He said that along with a debt rescheduling, Switzerland is ready to commit 20 million Swiss francs as a mixed credit facility. Earlier, he said 40 million Swiss francs were committed under the Philippine Assistance Program.

Jacobi said his visit is also aimed at spurring the signing of a treaty on the promotion and protection of investments and prevention of double-taxation. He explained both accords, if signed, would attract more Swiss investors to the country.

Government on Frozen Marcos Accounts

HK1505085191 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 15 May 91 p 10

[By staff member Lito Zulueta]

[Text] Switzerland will restitute and pay the interest of the forzen Marcos accounts in Swiss banks depending on the judgment of a competent Philippine court on who is entitled to the deposits, a ranking Swiss foreign affairs official said yesterday.

"We will restitute that money, including the interest, to those who, depending on the findings of judgment of the Philippine court, is entitled to that money. We'll pay it out immediately," said Swiss Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Jacobi.

Jacobi gave the assurance to belie accusations the Swiss government has been unduly delaying the release to the Philippine government of the Marcos deposits so that the money will remain under Swiss control and use.

The accounts, frozen since 1986 are not earning interest.

Jacobi admitted there has been "considerable delay" in the release of the deposits but pointed out this is not the fault of Swiss federal (executive) authorities but of the courts.

He said last Dec. 21, the Swiss high tribunal ordered the turn-over of bank documents to the Philippines so that the government could initiate criminal charges against Imelda Marcos. If the charges get a conviction, $350 million in the Swiss deposits will be released to the Philippines.

However, Jacobi said the cantonal courts of Zurich and Fribourg have given due course to a petition by the Marcoses blocking the remittance of the documents, delaying the filing of the criminal charges here as well as the release of the $350 million.

He said the delays in the Marcos case as well as in similar cases "have brought to evidence the slowness of the present Swiss judicial legal procedures."

As a remedy, Jacobi said the Swiss Federal Council last Jan. 17 instructed the Federal Department of Justice and the federal police to draft a proposal revising the federal law on international assistance on penal matters.

But the amendment, if passed, will have an application on future cases, not the Marcos accounts, Jacobi said.

The Swiss official declared anew Switzerland's resolve to spare no pains in assisting the Aquino government recover the Marcos accounts.

Despite the judicial delay in the transmission of the documents, Jacobi urged the government to prepare the criminal charges against Mrs. Marcos to beat the Dec. 21, 1991 deadline imposed by the federal tribunal.

He said that the Philippine government could ask for an extension. He added the court will study the petition in a "positive way," considering the delay being caused by the cantonal forums.

Leaders, Press View U.S. Bases Talks

Need To Enlighten Public

HK1505094191 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 15 May 91 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "A Menu of Illusions"]

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel was obviously trying to help when he proposed that the National Security Council be convened to discuss the Philippines' final position on the bases treaty negotiations. Predictably, his proposal was turned down. Laurel has every reason to be disappointed, but he shouldn't get sore. Mrs. Aquino had found no need to convene the council at the beginning of the talks to discuss the country's negotiating position; why should she do so now when the talks are on the homestretch, though snagged on the issue of compensation and duration?

Since Mrs. Aquino has refused to forge a bipartisan position on the treaty, and does not seem to recognize goodwill when she sees it being offered by her adversaries, let her assume full responsibility for what she's doing. Let her talk to the intransigent Senate alone, and let her tell the people she would consult with them alone, and no one else. Let her fry, if she must, alone.

Some people seem to have succeeded in convincing themselves that U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle is visiting Manila before the end of May to sign a new bases treaty with the Aquino administration. This view has a very slender leg to stand on.

It is reasonable to expect Quayle to remind Mrs. Aquino in subtle or not to subtle terms, as the spirit moves him, that it was he who authorized the U.S. Phantom jets to fly in support of the pro-Aquino forces in the December 1989 coup attempt that nearly toppled her regime. If her memory does not fail her, it should make some impact on the negotiations.

Although U.S. Special Negotiator Richard Armitage is returning to Manila prior to the Quayle visit to resume discussions with the Manglapus panel we don't believe he would be quite ready to welcome the visiting vice president with a finished document. He would precisely need Quayle's input in order to get past the hump introduced by the two difficult issues (compensation and duration).

If our calculation is proved wrong, and Quayle ends up signing a new treaty, this would be a departure from the form observed in the 1947 bases agreement. This would mean that the official parity had changed. The first agreement, which a new treaty seeks to replace, was signed by President Manuel Roxas for the Philippines and Ambassador Paul V. McNutt for the U.S. By no stretch of the imagination were they equals.

If Quayle or somebody higher than Armitage or Ambassador Nicholas Platt or his successor signs the new treaty instead of either one of the last two names, it would mean we had earned a promotion. But there is no sign of that as of now.

After many years of lamenting the most incredibly stupid things that no previous administration had been stupid and cruel enough to invent, we are quite frankly worn out. We have no more indignation to express, no more tears to shed, over the most outrageous and inane things coming from the regime. There's no price we wouldn't pay for some assurance that official inanity has bottomed out. But it hasn't.

The latest, issued by the press secretary in the name of the President, shames and humbles us beyond tears. The subject is private armies, and this is what she says: "If there are any perceived private armies, these should be reported to the police and the military authorities so that they may be properly dealt with."

This is a reissue of the statement, "If you know of any thieves in government, produce the evidence and we'll do something about it." Which is a confession of impotence or indifference or both.

Acting Comelec [Commission on Elections] chairman Haydee Yorac has pointed out the danger posed by the private armies to the holding of clean, honest, peaceful, orderly, fair and free elections. But long before Ms. Yorac's statement, Mrs. Aquino's constitutional delegates had recognized the existence of these private armies and the threat they pose to the political system. They wrote the following provision in the Constitution:

"Private armies and other armed groups not recognized by duly constituted authority shall be dismantled. all paramilitary forces including Civilian Home Defense Forces not consistent with the citizen armed force established in this Constitution, shall be dissolved or, where appropriate, converted into the regular force."

This is a clear mandate to go after private armies. But Mrs. Aquino has done nothing about it, and her response to Ms. Yorac is simply appalling. It is an admission that she hasn't got the slightest clue about her job, or the problem which has gone from bad to worse since 1986 because of the uninhibited arms smuggling by those in power.

If Mrs. Aquino cares enough for the integrity and safety of the 1992 elections—if she really wants to make sure that the process does not lead to a repeat of the post-election revolt that installed her in power—she must exert a real effort to go after these private armies.

And she must do more.

She must withdraw her nomination of Christian Monsod as Comelec chairman—now.

Rene Cayetano has a point when he says Monsod does not have the *minimum* ten years of active practice of law, required by the Constitution, to qualify for the position. Monsod disputes this, saying one need not be part of a law office or handle court cases in order to be in the active practice of law.

But if this interpretation were correct, then there would have been no need for the Constitution to have specified at least ten years in the active practice of law as a requirement of the chairman and majority of the six Comelec commissioners. It would have been sufficient for the chairman and majority of the six commissioners to be members of the Philippine Bar.

Even more important than the legal objections to Monsod's technical qualifications is the objection arising from his perceived role in the rigging of the 1987 senatorial elections. In all fairness, this is but a charge *our* charge; the case is unsettled; and he is presumed innocent until his guilt is proved. But naming a Comelec chairman whose integrity is questioned by the opposition in the way Monsod's integrity is being questioned, is no way to ensure the integrity and popular acceptance of the results of the polls.

As a minimum, the 1992 elections must be clean and honest. And they must be perceived and accepted by the major parties as clean and honest. Insisting on Monsod, over the genuine objections of the opposition, is a sure guarantee that the results of the polls, even if honest, would be impugned. Is that a risk worth taking?

What hold does Monsod have on Mrs. Aquino, or what assigned role does she have for him, that she should risk the integrity of the polls just to make him Comelec chairman? And what does Monsod see in the Comelec chairmanship that he should risk losing what remains of his reputation and defy legitimate public opinion just to hold this position during the elections?

The nation deserves to be enlightened.

Aquino Urged To Explain Situation

HK1605052291 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 16 May 91 p 4

[From "On the Level" column by Alex Magno: "Negotiators Must Face the People"]

[Text] If it is true that the ongoing negotiations on the future of the U.S. military facilities have reached an impasse, the Presidency must gird for the worst possible outcome and prepare our people for it.

The signals from the negotiating table seem mixed. The contending parties appear exhausted. Ideas have run out; the options must now be starkly differentiated.

The Philippine goverment has made clear what it wants; a seven-year terminal phase-out period and $825 annually in compensation for the use of the facilities. If the US is unable to grant these, we should prepare to take the way of honor even if this will imply some economic dislocation on our part in the event of abrupt pull-out.

Time is bearing down on us. We have only about four months left before the deadline set by the Constitution for the withdrawal of foreign troops from our soil in the absence of a treaty.

Beyond Sept. 16, 1991, unless a duty-ratified treaty is in place, the stay of U.S. troops on our soil shall be unconstituional. Our government must choose either to defy the Constitution or expel the Americans. There are no ifs and buts here.

We have mentioned before that the basic weakness of our negotiating position lies in the fact that we have not prepared at all for the eventuality of American withdrawal from their facilities. This is a weakness that is not exclusive on our plan. The Americans, too, are unprepared for sudden withdrawal and the strategic dislocation this implies.

The US negotiators have managed to ignore our demands and offer only meager amounts in compensation because we have, thus far, showed no indication that we are willing to take the costs and force immediate dismantling of their bases should we fail to get our demands.

Every negotiation is a guts game. We reap only as much as the bets we are able to put on the table. It is not too late to raise the ante. We must now bet on immediate dismantling.

If we do so, we either win our demands in full or, failing in that, assume the costs of dislocation and rapid conversion of the base facilities.

There is no other honorable way.

During the last bases review negotiations, our government raised high expectations on compensation and then, miserably, settled for vastly less in the Manglapus-Shultz Agreement. That was tragedy. Should we insist on repeating it, we shall be courting a farce—and even greater loss of self-respect.

The Americans should now be made to understand that the compensation and duration terms we have set down are unalterable. They must either accept them or leave. Our government must show convincing disposition of our readiness for their sudden departure.

Further waffling at this late hour will add insult to the accumulated injuries. It will only compound the humiliating position we have allowed ourselves to be painted into.

This is it, we must take the unholy options by the horns. Our negotiating panel must go for broke.

True, the majority of Filipino public opinion favors the retention of the bases. But it is a disposition anchored on the assumption that we shall receive just and honorable compensation for such retention. This segment of public opinion will likely go with the government's decision to close down the bases when convinced that the U.S. is not giving us what we determine to be our due.

What is important is that our government demonstrate decisiveness at this point. The President must face the people and apprise them of the state of things.

The support of our people for a tough and consolidated Philippine position on the bases negotiations must be solicited. And government will get that support only if it faces our people in all honesty and with a great sense of national honor.

Men have faced death in the name of honor. Our nation will only suffer minor injuries if we stand by our national pride.

The future will be kind to this government if it faces the music and assumes the costs. History will judge it harshly if it does not.

The impasse must be broken in the next few days.

We cannot leave the bases question hanging to haunt future administrations. Let us get this down with. Now.

We will never be fully prepared for any of the possible outcomes. We have allowed too much indecisiveness to take its toll. The embarrassing past we can erase only if we now take an uncompromising stand in favor of Filipino national dignity.

Manglapus on Accuracy

HK1505085991 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 May 91 pp 1, 9

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday said American negotiators have failed to report accurately to their government the final position of the Philippines on the unresolved issues of compensation and duration.

Manglapus told Malacanang reporters he found "very amusing" a report that U.S. negotiators believed their Filipino counterparts did not give President Aquino an accurate picture of the U.S. position on the same issues.

"I find that (report) very amusing because there are those who say the reverse, or that the U.S. is not fully aware of what happened here," he said.

Manglapus, chief of the RP [Republic of the Philippines] panel in the talks, and Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon, vice chairman, met with Ms Aquino to discuss the status of the talks.

Manglapus siad they told Ms Aquino that the negotiations have not progressed since the sixth round of talks ended May 3.

"We are not any closer (to a treaty) than we were when Mr Armitage left," he said.

Manglapus said Ms Aquino made it clear that any treaty "must be in conformity with what the country considers as reasonable terms."

Some Hitches

But the President said in a statement she remained optimistic that a treaty acceptable to the Senate and the Filipino people would be concluded before September, when the current agreement expires.

"While there may be some hitches for now, we still remain optimistic over the possibility of a treaty that will be acceptable to the Philippine Senate and the Filipino people," she said.

Manglapus said they agreed during the meeting not to budge from their position on duration and compensation. The Philippines wants a seven-year extension of the lease on the bases in exchange for $825 million in annual compensation.

The U.S. panel has offered $360 million annually for a 10-year extenstion.

Manglapus said that since the sixth round ended the two panels had "exchanged information on the situation but there was no new development except that our positions has not changed."

"If we are to judge, assess the words that have come out of the U.S. sources, it seems that the emphasis... since the return of Mr Armitage is that he had to go (back to the U.S.) because we could not agree on compensation," he added.

Europe Concerned

Also at Malacanang, Swiss Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Jacobi said European nations were concerned over the failure of the U.S. and the Philippines to reach a new agreement on the bases.

Jacobi told a press briefing the failure to conclude a treaty would create economic and security problems in the Asia-Pacific region.

"We from Europe watch very closely the ongoing negotiations between the Philippines and U.S. I think it is a fact that these bases count a lot for the stability in this areas," he said.

Without a new treaty, Jacobi said, "a new vacuum" would be created in the region, adding to the problems caused by "the unstable situation in the Soviet Union," where nine republics have declared independence from Kremlin rule.

Takeover of Clark

At Clark air base, meanwhile, Maj Gen Loven Abadia, Air Force chief, said the Armed Forces shold be ready for the orderly takeover of the U.S. facility when the bases agreement expires on Sept 16.

Regardless of "special relations" between the U.S. and the Philippines, it is apparent that eventually there will be a phaseout of American presence in this base," Abadia said.

Manglapus: State of Talks

HK1605050291 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in Engish 16 May 91 pp 1, 2

[By Arthur Bariuad]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday said there was no word whether or not U.S. special negotiator Richard Armitage is returning to Manila to resume talks on a new bases treaty to allow U.S. military facilities and troops to remain in the country after the present military bases agreement runs out on September 16, 1991.

At the same time Manglapus revealed that U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle appears to have decided to omit Manila in his Southeast Asian itinerary in the wake of stalled negotiations on the treaty. The U.S. Embassy had earlier advised the Foreign Office that Quayle would be visiting on May 23. But later the Embassy said the visit may no longer take place, Manglapus said.

Observers read these as signs that the U.S. has decided to play hardball on the treaty, and that a serious crisis could not be avoided if the two countries fail to forge and ratify a new treaty by September 16.

On May 15 last year, Manglapus served notice on the U.S. government that the bases agreement expires on September 16 this year, although the 1966 Ramos-Rusk agreement says either party may serve notice of termination only after September 16 this year, to take effect one year later.

Since negotiations on a new treaty started last year, the two panels headed by Armitage on the U.S. side and by Manglapus on the Philippines side have met in Manila six times. The last round broke off on the issue of compensation and duration.

The Philippine panel is asking for a compensation of $825 million a year for a seven-year period. The amount is divided into $400 million cash component and $425 million non-cash. The U.S. initial offer is $320 million, $200 million in foreign military funding and $120 million in Economic Support Fund.

Manglapus told newsmen at a briefing sponsored by the Center for Media Freedom and Responsibility at the Development Academy of the Philippines that during the sixth round of talks the Armitage panel agreed to provide the requested $825 million per annum, provided the seven year period was extended to 10 years.

The Philippine panel has refused to budget from the seven year position, agreed instead to insert a provision which says the Philippine government may unilaterally review the treaty and the situation obtaining to determine whether it is in the national interest to grant the U.S. continued access to the bases after seven years.

Manglapus said the U.S. panel was not happy with this, although it was originally proposed by Armitage. Manglapus said the talks broke off not on the issue of compensation, but rather on the issue of duration.

Manglapus said Armitage had told him that if there was no agreement on duration, the U.S. chief negotiator would have to go back for instructions from Washginton. He had since gone back for instructions, but there has been no word as to whether he was returning and when, Manglapus said.

With only four months to go before the present agreement runs out, and without any visible sign that a new treaty would be forged and ratified before the present one runs out or that the U.S. is preparing to leave the bases, a political crisis appears imminent.

Because the 1987 Constitution says the agreement expires in 1991, the Aquino administration will be under compulsion to expel the U.S. forces if no new treaty is in force by September 16. But because the Ramos-Rusk exchange of notes says the agreement may be terminated only after September 16, 1992 at the earliest, the U.S. will find itself legally justified to stay before the deadline set by the Aquino administration.

This legal conflict is certain to have a political fallout, especially for President Aquino who is already being threatened with imminent impeachment by the anti-bases forces if no new treaty is forged and ratified and she fails to expel the U.S. forces after September 16th.

Manglapus said "I do not foresee the Americans will resist or insist on staying" if this happens. But he is hoping that the situation could be saved.

In case no new treaty is forged, the foreign secretary said the Manglapus-Shultz memorandum of agreement provides for discussions on how to effect orderly withdrawal. The U.S. has previously said it could effect such withdrawal in seven months.

But with only four months left before the September deadline set by the Aquino administration, there is no chance of seeing the U.S. facilities and troops out of Clark and Subic by September 17, even if they should decide to pull out.

Manglapus said he was hoping that in case of a withdrawal, some acceptable formula would be developed that would consider the American forces to be in a state of withdrawal if they are unable to vacate the bases after September 16.

He said that if animus revertendi (the intention to return) helps to establish a citizen's continued residence in his country even while he is living abroad, animus departendi (the intention to leave) should govern the government's interpretation of the remaining U.S. military presence after September 16. They should be considered as having begun to withdraw even if they remained beyond that date, he said.

Asked if there was enough popular support for a decision to get rid of the U.S. facilities, Manglapus said the government would have to use all its agencies to explain the Philippine position and gain backing for it. Mrs. Aquino will have to lead in this effort, he said.

Secretary of Health Alran Bengzon, vice chairman of the panel, said there was a growing consolidation of support behind the position of the home panel.

Thailand

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Section 301

No More Concessions

BK1505140591 Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 12 May 91 pp 21-22

[Article: "U.S. Section 301 and the Thai People's Struggle," by Sombun Siriprachai, from Thammasat University's Faculty of Economics]

[Excerpts] On 26 April, the United States Trade Representative [USTR] designated China, India, and Thailand as Priority Foreign Countries [PFC].

This announcement was not unexpected as the United States has called on the Thai Government to amend its laws to protect U.S. intellectual property rights since 1988.

But political changes have automatically delayed answering the requests. The United States has quickly restored its position as a world power after it won the Gulf war in beginning of 1991. Since then, the United States has been getting tougher. [passage omitted]

Although several academics have been embarrassed over the Commerce Ministry's attempts to amend the drug patent law to please the United States, especially with regards to the amendment to protect patent rights for medicine and agricultural machinery tools, the U.S. is still not satisfied.

This is because Thailand has yielded to U.S. demands too readily. The U.S. is demanding more, as in asking Thailand to amend its laws on drug patent protection by this year, to the extent that Thailand cannot make any more concessions.

What is worrisome is that in the next six months the USTR will investigate the Thai Government's policy in this regard under the PFC. Subsequently, it will propose that the U.S. President make an announcement under the 1988 trade act. The President has always accepted USTR proposals. Because of this, there is concern that the Commerce Ministry may try to please the U.S. by yielding to all its demands to avoid trade retaliation, fearing that this may adversely affect Thailand's exports to the U.S.

The U.S. has accused Thailand of failing to provide adequate protection for intellectual property rights. Its calculations that inadequate intellectual property rights protection in Thailand has cost it about 200 million U.S. dollars is not substantial and lacks academic evidence. The USTR is the one who calculated and judged that Thailand violated U.S. intellectual property rights.

What is interesting is that such claims by the U.S. are not in line with international law. The U.S. is a co-founder of GATT, which was set up to promote free trade. GATT is holding the Uruguay Round of multilateral talks.

It is regrettable that GATT still has not done anything against the U.S. although the U.S. has used Section 301 by increasing import taxes to 100 percent for goods from targeted countries such as Brazil and India. The application of Section 301 by the U.S. which has claimed to be the world policeman violates Section 1 of GATT, which prohibits taking measures selectively against member countries. Also, the 100 percent increase of import taxes is a complete violation of Section 2 of GATT.

Professor Robbert Hudec, a U.S. expert in international law, said Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1988 clearly violates GATT laws. Though it is the one violating international rules, GATT has not taken action against the U.S. because it is a superpower. This is tantamount to justifying the violation, although it has been condemned by the world.

The Thai Government should not yield to U.S. demands because Thailand is an independent country. It is also not the Thai Government's duty to preserve U.S. interests.

Importantly, Section 301 of the U.S. violates international law, particularly those of GATT. Hence, Thailand should petition GATT if the U.S. retaliates against it because both countries are GATT members. Any trade dispute between them should be settled by GATT. The U.S. is not supposed to be the judge of the dispute.

The U.S. has cut its assistance to Thailand and will not reinstate it until a general election has been held, citing the coup and claiming that the government is not a democratic one. The U.S. Government does not recognize the interim government politically. But it acts otherwise in pressuring Thailand to amend the intellectual property rights laws. It has charged that the interim government of Thailand has failed to amend the laws as requested. How should we condemn such double standards?.

We would like the interim government to be firm in the struggle against the U.S. students, the mass media, laborers, and academics should help the interim government. It remains to be seen whether the interim government is brave enough to resist a big power like the United States.

More Talks Needed

BK1605005991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 May 91 p A10

[Editorial: "Why Amaret Must Keep Talking"]

[Text] Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on has vowed to stop talking about the U.S. threat to impose unilateral trade sanctions against Thailand under measures known as Section 301. He has done his job, he says, and now it is up to "the government" to decide how to handle the proposed legislation.

Even appointed politicians make unwise promises. We can expect Amaret to say a lot more about the dispute, in public, in private and in negotiating room. He is, after all, a key member of "the government" in this matter.

The talking isn't over yet, but Amaret had some justification in venting his frustration against reporters and critics who have plied him with questions and comments without studying the issues carefully.

The question of bringing pharmaceuticals into Thai patent law has been a matter of dispute between the United States and Thailand for years now and has been a subject of international negotiation in the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks since 1986.

In 1988, pharmaceutical patents were a central issue in bilateral talks that concluded with the pointless year-end visit of Amaret's predecessor, Dr Subin Pinkhayan, to Washington. At that time, some academics—mainly at Ban Phitsanulok—showed concern about the substance of the negotiations, but elsewhere there appeared to be little public interest (other than resentment against the threatened withdrawal of special import duty exemptions known as the Generalized System of Preferences).

Last year, when the then prime minister, Chatchai Chunhawan, led another Thai delegation to Washington, Subin promised to the Americans that patent law would be amended this year so that pharmaceuticals could be covered.

The calculation was that the Uruguay Round would have ended on schedule in December of last year, and that Thailand could stand by the position it has adhered to all along—that whatever provisions are introduced in Thailand would have to conform with the internationally-agreed-to standards set in the GATT negotiations, and not necessarily the more aggressive bilateral demands of the United States.

Ironically, while Washington rejected Thailand's insistence on waiting for the GATT talks to end before moving on drug patents, the Americans take precisely the opposite line in refusing to scrap the rice subsidies that are so damaging to Thai interests—wait for the Uruguay Round, the Americans say.

Subin's calculation was misjudged. The Uruguay Round is still crawling slowly through its fifth year; and Thailand, already the subject of a "regular 301" investigation is now on yet another shortlist—this time under "Special 301"—of countries threatened with trade sanctions. The irony is that the latest shortlist was created partly because the Bush administration had to show the U.S. Congress it was acting on trade issues in order to secure an extension of the mandate to continue to talk in GATT.

In that sense, Amaret can justifiably feel aggrieved. The miscalculated promise was made by Subin at a time when no independent academic had shown more than a passing interest in the issue, and when even the occupants of Ban Phitsanulok were preoccupied with othr matters. Amaret inherited the promise but it is he who is taking the brunt of the criticism because Washington chose to move in April of this year.

Even when the earlier "regular 301" investigation (that has now been merged with the "Special 301" investigation) was launched against Thailand, the critics were silent.

But Amaret is wrong when he says that squabbling inside the country now will be damaging because it will show Thailand to be disunited. There is hardly a single international trade dispute anywhere in the world that does not have as its background bitter domestic strife. One of the most effective weapons trade negotiators brandish is the pressure they face back home.

Nevertheless the academics have also let the Thai public down by lacking sufficient honesty and rigour in their arguments. One group of academics recently called a press conference and released a lengthy document without once mentioning that they had been commissioned by the Thai drug companies who oppose pharmaceutical patents.

The document itself made sweeping statements about the commercial disaster that would befall the Thai companies and the ruthless monopolies that would result from the introduction of pharmaceutical patents.

Nowhere did the document mention that the patents would only apply to new drugs, and not to those already on the market in Thailand, which means that the Thai companies would continue to be able to make and sell all the drugs that they do now. Nor did it examine the ability of Thai companies to produce foreign-patented drugs under licence—as some of them are starting to do.

Nor did the document look at the real dilemma Amaret and his officials at Commerce face: Section 301 is deliberately designed to link unrelated issues and in this case the increased costs consumers will have to face for new drugs will have to be compared to the loss of jobs and export earnings that might result from trade sanctions against, say, Thai jewellery or garments.

Nor, most regrettably, was any evidence provided of the effect of similar legislation in the many countries—including Canada and several European nations—that have also been arm-twisted by the U.S. and the international drug companies into issuing pharmaceutical patents.

The academics' response is at least two years too late and their "study" of the issues lacks rigour. By taking action earlier, they might have been able to put more effective pressure on Thailand's negotiators, and they could certainly have helped strengthen the international resistance against Section 301 that is so badly needed both inside and outside the Uruguay Round. They have a duty to find out more so that we can have a clearer idea of what is involved.

Unfortunately, instead of providing early warnings, the critics have reacted in typical knee-jerk fashion. Preserving the interests of Thailand's sicks has only become an issue because Uncle Sam waved his fist, just as the government suddenly discovered that smoking is bad for our health because last year Washington decided to challenge the cigarette import ban. Thai and foreign drug companies have been exploiting—and, let it be said, healing—the Thai public for years even without patents.

Nevertheless, the questions the academics have raised are important, not the least of which is whether an unelected government has the legitimacy to make decisions that might have such a far-reaching effect on the future health of the people of Thailand. On the surface, at least, there would seem to be the possibility that some future foreign patent-holder could make a killing—of one kind or another—out of an Aids epidemic in the Third World.

Public opinion dislikes anything that appears to be "technical", but in truth, the issue now seems to hinge on the all-important question of compulsory licensing. Quite simply, this is the power the Thai government plans to reserve for itself for withdrawing some patent protection if patent-owners exploit their monopoly power. If the Thai government believes the power is being abused it wants to be able to force patent-owners to licence other companies, including the state-owned Pharmaceuticals Organization, to produce the patented drug in competition.

Washington is concerned that Bangkok's calculations of whether patented drugs are too highly-priced will be unreasonable. But Washington should know only too well that any attempt to test whether prices are related to justifiable costs can never be uncontroversial. You only have to look at the Americans' (and Europeans') anti-dumping actions.

Ultimately, Washington will have to decide whether to impose sanctions against Thailand because of a difference of opinion on the form compulsory licensing should take (not, note, on whether there should be compulsory licensing at all). It is the job of Amaret, his Public Health colleagues, the Cabinet and the National Legislative Assembly, to work out a formula for compulsory licensing that will protect the interests of the Thai people, while being as clear and as unambiguous as possible.

Amaret will argue in his defence that the unwise promise to legislate this year was made by an elected minister. But he cannot and should not ignore the vital questions. Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun insists that the government's legitimacy comes from "transparency" and responsiveness to public opinion. Amaret will therefore have to continue to talk, to explain, to clarify and to listen, and to tolerate public misunderstanding.

Record, Tape Association on Copyright Crackdown

BK1605025591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 May 91 p 17

[By Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] The Thai Magnetic Tape and Record Association [TMTRA] has threatened the Government with a major protest in response to the crackdown on the multi-million-baht audio and video pirating industry.

The association (TMTRA), representing seven major audio cassette producers, said its members needed more time to adjust their businesses in line with government policy based on recent heavy investments.

The group believes the crackdown is too aggressive against Thai businessmen and the Government should resist the demands of America's music and videotape industry.

TMTRA president Charoenchai Wangarayatham told BUSINESS POST yesterday all music tape retailers were faced with growing problems caused by the campaign launched by the Economic and Finance Crime Suppression Centre (EFCSC). The campaign was intiated at the request of the American music and videotape industry following talks in California in March between a Thai delegation and US Trade Representative officials.

The Thai delegation gave an assurance the Government would improve its enforcement of copyright laws by setting up a special task force under the EFCSC to crack down on music and video pirates.

Mr Charoenchai said the police task force has since raided many suspected pirates in Bangkok and surrounding areas, but most were only audiocassette retailers.

He said the association had urged the EFCSC to organise a meeting today with its members and representatives of America's International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) in order to seek a commmpromise. Mr Charoenchai admitted a lot of audiocasette producers had copied American music and videotapes in recent years and, because this was illegal, the copyright holders were fully within their rights to protect themselves against infringements.

But the police task force should not only raid medium and small retailers, he said, as there were many major producers being allowed to continue.

He said the association also needed a grace period for audiocassette pirates to dispose of the copied cassette tapes on the market and apply to become agents for the American copyright holders.

"It is impossible for us to stop our businesses just like that," he said. "The Americans should give us a chance to adapt."

Mr Charoenchai said that if the talks today with the IFPI representatives fail to find a compromise, then his members would launch a campaign at the EFCSC headquarters tomorrow to protest against the American music and video producers.

An IFPI source said it was not true that most suspected pirates were medium and small retailers. He said the pirates were mainly major audiocassette producers.

"We have been assured most are major pirates, and the EFCSC task force has given us close cooperation," he said. The source said he was not very optimistic that today's meeting would reach a compromise because the IFPI does not want to grant the grace period sought by the TMTRA.

He said audio pirates in the past had no intention of stopping their activities when the association agreed to grant them a grace period. They simply used the tactic to buy more time.

The threatened protest by audiocasette producers is expected to increase the pressure on the Government, which is already facing strong criticism from a group of doctors and pharmacists over amendments to the Patents Act.

Radio Views Ties With PRC; Asa's Visit

BK1605005491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 15 May 91

["News in Perspective" feature: "Thailand and China Have Moved Closer Together"]

[Text] Since Thailand and the PRC established diplomatic relations 15 years ago, the two countries have moved much closer together, with better ties and the expansion of further contact and cooperation in all fields of mutual interests. The exchange of visits by Thai and Chinese delegations of all levels have been brisk, numbering 1,000 visits each year, with the aim of promoting cooperation in political, economic, trade, and cultural affairs.

Trade volume between the two countries has increased tenfold when compared to that of the first year of diplomatic relations. Bilateral trade has increased considerably to 33 billion baht, or U.S. $1,295 million in 1989, compared to 94 million baht in 1974. During the first 10 months of last year, bilateral trade amounted to 31 billion baht, a 2.5 percent increase over the same period of 1989. Thailand has been suffering trade deficits with China. Thai exports to China have dropped considerably, while imports from that country rose 44 percent during the first 10 months of 1990. As a result, Thailand's trade deficit with China is 19.3 billion baht. Major Thai exports to China are rice, sugar, natural rubber, cashew nuts, chemical products, plastic materials, equipment for garments, and plywood. Thailand mainly has imported from China diesel, crude oil, coal, cotton, machinery, electrical appliances, cement, and pharmaceutical products. The two countries signed a trade agreement in March 1978, and set up an economic cooperation committee in 1985 to explore ways and means to promote trade ties. They also formed a joint commission on scientific and technical cooperation in 1978 to consider the exchanges of visit and training by various agencies of both countries. The two sides have joined forces in implementing a total of 330 projects covering a wide range of areas.

On political matters, the Sino-Thai relationship is of great significance to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The two countries share the view that any efforts to resolve the protracted Cambodian conflict should take place within the framework of the peace process by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. They have been working closely in solving the Cambodian problem for the sake of peace and prosperity in this region. It is believed that Sino-Thai relations will be maintained and developed even after a political settlement of the 12 year-old conflict is fully achieved. Thailand hopes China can become a full member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, or APEC, by next year when Thailand is scheduled to host the APEC ministerial meeting. It has also urged China to actively participate in the Mekong development project aimed at upgrading living conditions of the people in the Indochina peninsula. The Mekong River starts in China and runs through Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

The ongoing three-day visit to China by Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, from 12 to 15 May, will bring about closer cooperation in various fields. The minister yesterday met with his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, and Prime Minister Li Peng for talks on bilateral issues including the Cambodian problem. He was informed that Chinese President Yang Shangkun will visit Thailand next month. Preparations for the state visit are being worked out by both sides.

Foreign Minister on Results

BK1505145391 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin briefed reporters on the results of his visit to PRC at the Bangkok International Airport this afternoon upon his return from China. During his visit to China from 13 to 15 May, he said he paid courtesy calls on Chinese President Yang Shangkun, Prime Minister Li Peng, and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

During his meeting with President Yang Shangkun, he conveyed his majesty the king's invitation to visit Thailand in June as a royal guest. The president would be very pleased to visit Thailand and hoped that it would further strengthen bilateral relations because Thailand and China have maintained good relations. Asa said he and the Chinese premier had referred to the Thai prime minister's invitation for the Chinese premier to visit Thailand and vice versa. He also discussed cooperation in trade, economics, and investment with Chinese leaders. Both sides hoped to see greater cooperation. They also discussed the narcotics problem and crop substitution program, the Chinese and Thai stands over U.S. trade retaliatory measures and its impact. Asa said that he has also asked China to send its high-ranking officials to attend the upcoming World Bank-IMF annual meeting in Bangkok.

Regarding international issues, Asa said that he had exchanged wide-ranging views with the Chinese leaders on the Camboidan problem. Both sides shared similar views—supporting the four Khmer factions to attend the upcoming Jakarta meeting and respecting UN measures in resolving the Cambodian problem. Both Thailand and China would like all parties concerned to play a greater role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Thailand has also asked China to convince Vietnam to play a greater role in the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Helicopters Provided for Bangladesh Relief

BK1505091691 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] The Thai Government will send three helicopters with pilots to help in relief operations in cyclone-ravaged Bangladesh as requested by the Bangladeshi Government. Government Spokeswoman Ladawan Wongsiwong said the cabinet, during its meeting yesterday, gave an approval to the sending of helicopters to Bangladesh following a proposal by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun. The three helicopters and pilots will be in operation in that country for six to eight weeks. Supreme Commander and Chairman of the National Peacekeeping Council General Sunthon Khongsomphong was assigned to work out details and expenses to be paid for the assistance to Bangladesh. Prime Minister Anan also told the cabinet that Gen. Sunthon had visited Bangladesh between 8 and 13 May to hand over to the Bangladeshi Government 5,000 tons of rice and a volume of medicine approved by the cabinet last week. He said the Bangladeshi Government had expressed appreciation to Thailand for the assistance and requested that Thailand urgently sends some helicopters with pilots to help in relief operations in that country.

Politicians Express Opinions on New Constitution

BK1505014591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 May 91 pp 1, 3

[Text] Politicians welcomed their first taste of political freedom yesterday, after more than two months under martial law, by separately criticising crucial aspects of the new Constitution being drafted.

The National Legislative Assembly-approved bill, which lifts three National Peace-Keeping Council [NPKC] orders restricting political activities at local and national level, came into effect after being published in the Royal Gazette on Monday.

After its first open political gathering to discuss campaign strategies for the Southern region yesterday, New Aspiration Party [NAP] key member Wira Muskaphong said he disagrees with the planned stipulation in the Constitution to enlarge the constituency to accommodate as many as seven MPs [Member of parliament].

The move will go against the NPKC's cherished claim to prevent vote-buying, as it will give more edge to people with great wealth, he said.

It will turn several provinces into single constituencies, making it difficult for politicians worse off financially to compete with big spenders. This will prevent poor people being elected.

Mr Wira said he had asked several Assembly members to convey his concern to their colleagues and to oppose the clause in the new Constitution.

He also disagrees with any attempt to allow government officials to concurrently hold Cabinet posts or become prime minister.

He will launch a campaign to oppose such a move if it is included in the Constitution draft.

Mr Wira said the NAP is ready for the general election and is not worried by the reported attempt by certain military groups to form political parties of their own.

His comments were echoed by a group of former Northeastern MPs who addressed a joint press conference in Khon Kaen yesterday to criticise the content of the Constitution draft.

The group, former MPs for Khon Kaen, told the press conference they welcome the divided constituency mode of election. However, there should be no more than three MPs to vote for in each constituency.

The divided constituency-individual voting system under the Constitution of 1978 is suitable as already practised in previous elections, they said.

The ex-MPs found the proposed voting for four to seven MPs in one constituency to be impractical and prone to vote-buying. To have so many MPs in a single constituency, the area in which voters reside, would be too vast for candidates to campaign in, they said. Even if the candidates could have their campaigns stretched out to the most remote areas, it would be very costly.

Under the controversial large-area voting system, only politicised businessmen and the rich could make it to Parliament while poor politicians would be defeated in such an expensive election.

Appearing at a press conference were Adison Phiangket, Somsak Kun-ngoen, Thongpan Phromsopha, Sunthon Lisituan, Somphon Siwong, Bunkoet Phimworamekhakun and Bunyong Kaeofainok.

The group also said the Senate is no longer needed and the House of Representatives is enough under democratic rule.

They said most MPs in the next general election will be experienced enough politically and their level of education will be high enough to be on their own without senators.

Senators are meant to act as an "elder brother" taking care of MPs but they had turned out to be opponents instead of supporters of MPs and government as such, the ex-MPs said, citing for example the Senate's turning down of the Social Security Bill after it was approved by MPs last year.

Under the current circumstances, Parliament needs no more senators to contribute to its law-making process, the ex-MPs said.

"Senators, most of whom would be government officials concurrently, have prevailed over the political arena, mistakenly assuming their authority is so just," they said in a recent statement.

They also announced they "definitely disagree" with the Constitution Drafting Committee to fix the number of senators in the post-election Parliament exactly at 270 or two-thirds of the total MPs.

The committee has agreed that the senators should be appointed under a method which calls for a certain committee to be set up and assigned to nominate a number of senior, knowledgeable men which will be five times the number of senators (270). The nominees will select the senators from among themselves.

To curb vote-buying effectively, the ex-MPs propose that local authorities, ranging from district chief officiers and police chief inspectors to kamnan (tambon chiefs) and puyaiban (village headmen), be punished on duty negligence charges if candidates give money to people under their jurisdiction.

The group said such local officials should also be investigated on disciplinary charges and, if found guilty, be punished by dismissal from public service.

People who may have taken vote-buying money should be treated as state witnesses to testify against those negligent officials. The anti-vote-buying measures should be taken seriously, extensively and continually until the day of the general election.

The ex-MPs found it "undemocratic" for the committee to fix the number of MPs exactly at 360.

They said the number of MPs should be proportionate to the number of the population, which may increase each year. One MP represented 150,000 people in previous elections.

They also said election candidates must reside for at least five years in the province in which they run. The residing period should be mandatory to keep "politicised stray dogs" from getting into Parliament.

They called on those who plan to run in the Northeast region not to invite "well-financed strangers" to be their running mates.

The politicians said it has been proven the NPKC could not redress national problems just by staging the coup of February 23. The NPKC has a "social contract" to follow when it publicly announced a general election would be called in six months from that day.

The interim government under Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun must call a general election as soon as possible, they said.

Party Forming in South To Back Suchinda

BK1205022091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 May 91 pp 1, 3

[By Soemsak Kasitipradit in Yala]

[Text] Former Muslim MPs [Members of Parliament] in the South, most of them belonging to the Solidarity Party, are being lobbied hard to join a military party to be set up with the aim of backing Gen Suchinda Khraprayun as the country's next prime minister, a reliable source said yesterday.

The source said the new party being formed has been lobbying about eight southern Muslim MPs through former Solidarity MP for Chiang Mai Somphong Amonwiwat, brother of Police Chief Pol Gen Sawat Amonwiwat.

"They have been talking to the Muslim MPs, telling them that the new party would back Gen Suchinda as premier. And because of this the party is sure to be the core for forming the next government," one source said.

The Army Commander-in-Chief and National Peacekeeping Council deputy chairman has denied he has any political ambition, saying he is not involved in any move to form a new party. Despite this, lobbyists have been telling the Muslim MPs that Gen Suchinda will lead the country as the next prime minister.

The group of MPs comprises Wan No Matha (Yala), Ariphen Utrasin (Narathiwat), Seni Madakakun (Narathiwat), Prinya Chetaphiwat (Narathiwat), Den Tomina (Pattani), Pricha Bunmi (Pattani and the only non-Muslim in the group), Sombun Sitthimon (Krabi) and Withun Langchi (former Chat Thai MP for Satun).

The tightly knit group has not yet made a definite decision but at this stage is more in favour of joining Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's New Aspiration Party, the source said. This party has also sent representatives to approach them and Gen Chawalit himself has previously asked them to join his party.

"The MPs have debated the issue but have not yet made a final decision. The majority of the group objects to joining a political party that supports Gen Suchinda because they feel it's not right. They are also afraid the people would criticise them for supporting a coup-maker as prime minister," the source said.

The eight MPs have vowed to stick together.

"If we go we all go and if we don't none of us would go," the source said.

The group will meet next week to make its decision on whether or not to join the military party but the source said at this stage most favour joining New Aspiration.

This is because they feel that between Gen Suchinda and Gen Chawalit, the latter has more weight in their region. He always had a clear policy for tackling the problems of the Muslims and the South.

"Gen Chawalit's strong point is that no party but his has a clear posture on the South," the source said.

"The other strong point is that Gen Chawalit has shown his sincerity towards the democratic system by taking off his uniform and entering politics according to the rules. He also announced outright that he wants to be prime minister."

The southern MPs feel if they join him they will not lose their image in the regon and it will also give them a real role in tackling the problems of their southern constituencies.

But they believe that if Gen Suchinda becomes prime minister then Gen Chawalit's party is sure to be in opposition. However, the group cannot have its feet in both camps and will have to make a decision soon.

Whether or not the MPs will join New Aspiration depends on a final negotiation with the party over "certain conditions" which must be accepted, the source said.

Key Solidarity member Wira Musikaphong, an influential southern political figure, joined up with New Aspiration last month, the source confirmed. Gen Chawalit has made him responsible for directing the election campaign for the party for the whole South.

The source denied the group has been approached by Mr Wira or that it is in favour of joining the party because of him.

Another observer, who did not want to be named, said that winning over Mr Wira was a big gain for Gen Chawalit because the former MP is a widely accepted southern politician and will lift the status of the party in the region.

When Mr Wira broke away from the Democrat Party he broke the dominance of that party in the region by half in the last general election. At the next poll the Democrats would also have to fight him under the banner of New Aspiration.

Asked about Solidarity secretary-general Chaloemphan Siwikon, who has been close to the group of eight MPs, the source said he has been told of the group's intention but Mr Chaloemphan said he will wait and see if the constitution forbids MPs from holding Cabinet posts. If it does, he will not run in the election.

The group, therefore, cannot wait for Mr Chaloemphan and will make its decision about which party to join soon so it can prepare for the election this year or early next year, the source said.

At first Mr Wira wanted to keep on building the Solidarity party after the coup d'etat, but when he asked other party leaders to meet and plan for this they were not interested, he said.

Later he met Gen Chawalit, who was apparently more receptive and enthusiastic, and Mr Wira decided to join and build that party's base in the South, the source said.

Chatchai Not To Lead Chat Thai Party Again

BK1305102791 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 May 91 P 22

[Text] General Chatchai Chunhawan, former Thailand's prime minister and former leader of the Chat Thai Party, granted an interview to a MATICHON correspondent in London on the evening of 12 May.

Following reports that he will return to Thailand soon, the ex-prime minister confirmed that at this time he has not yet fixed a date for his return.

On the question whether he will resume the post of Chat Thai Party leader from which he has already resigned, amidst reported calls by a number of party members for his comeback, Chatchai also confirmed that he will not accept such a request to become leader of the Chat Thai Party again, because he wants to take a rest for good.

'Cobra Gold' Joint Exercise Set for 13-28 May

BK1305115291 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] Major General Sanan Khachonklam, chief of staff of the Thai-U.S. joint exercise Cobra Gold 91, said that Thai and U.S. forces will hold a joint exercise at some areas in Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, and Songkhla provinces. About 10,000 Thai and U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel will participate in the joint exercise between 13 to 28 May. The exercise will consist of three stages—a cooperation exercise between Thai and U.S. forces, a commanding exercise, and a field exercise. The field exercise will include air attacks, unconventional war, landing, and mobile air attack exercise. In particular, on 26 May, a landing exercise will be held at the seaside in Sichon district of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province and an air attack exercise by helicopters at Khanom District of Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.

Major General Sanan said that it would be assumed during the joint exercise that the enemy would send commandos to seize areas in Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat provinces. So, the United States would then be requested to send its forces to support the defense operation by setting up a Thai-U.S. joint task force to repulse the intruding enemy.

Vietnam

Paper Hails Leaders' Visits to Soviet Union

BK1405153791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 May 91

[From the daily press review]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled "The Very Important Event in the Vietnam-USSR Friendship and All-Round Cooperation."

The editorial says in part: The visits to USSR by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi has ushered in great potential for strengthening the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties and nations. The Soviet Union always retains the position to and plays a very important role in contributing to peace and progress in the world.

The Vietnamese people are unswervingly grateful to the Soviet party, government, and people for their great, effective assistance given to them during the protracted war for national independence and freedom as well as in the present national construction.

At present, the world situation is changing in a very complex manner and socialism is experiencing a serious crisis. Although the Soviet Union and Vietnam have scored some achievements in their restructuring and renovation, they are facing numerous difficulties and ordeals. At this juncture, the Vietnamese people are all the more conscious of the great leadership role of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the CPSU, especially in the renovation and restructuring cause. More than ever before, the Vietnamese people have clearly realized that it is very important to strive to consistently strengthen cooperation between the two parties, considering this the key factor for consolidating the friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Hanoi Cites TASS Commentary

BK1505103791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 May 91

[Text] Dear friends, the visit to the USSR by Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi ended with splendid success. In this connection TASS on 12 May carried a commentary extolling Vietnamese-Soviet relations. The commentary says:

The results of the working visit to the USSR by Comrades General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi as well as their talks with Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Soviet Union; Soviet Premier Pavlov, and other Soviet leaders are great sources of encouragement for speeding up all-round cooperation.

At present, the peoples of the two countries are working to resolve difficulties in reforming their society according to the socialist path and undergoing great ordeals in the process. Therefore, unprecedented solidarity and mutual assistance are necessary. The Soviet people have acclaimed the Vietnamese people's sincere wishes for their success in overcoming the current crisis, in stabilizing the socioeconomic situation, and in making progress in the restructure. For their part, the Soviet people sympathize with the Vietnamese people's great efforts to resolve their pressing problems. The Soviet people welcome achievements scored in the implementation of renovation in Vietnam and wish the Vietnamese laboring people more achievements.

Of note is that economic cooperation is entering a new stage. Both sides have taken measures to enhance the results of their economic and trade relations to promote and strengthen the all-round cooperation for mutual interests. Direct contact and economic cooperation between regions and enterprises of the two nations have also strengthened.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have made tireless efforts to maintain peace and security, resolve regional conflicts, and strengthen international cooperation. As a result, Vietnamese leaders, on many occasions, have highly appraised the Soviet Union's initiative in this regard. The Soviet Union welcomes Vietnam's increasing international prestige as well as its efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam support a political solution to the Cambodian conflict. Both sides hold that the convening of the Jakarta conference of Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC] with the participation of Indonesian and French representatives—the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC]—and United Nations representive, is one of the concrete measures helping to resolve this issue.

During their talks in Moscow, Comrades Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh stressed the significant role of Soviet

Union-Vietnam relations between the USSR and China, and between Vietnam and China in the international arena as well as in Asia and the Southeast Asia.

Results of the visit to the USSR by Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi eloquently affirm the Soviet and Vietnamese people's determination to resolutely protect and strengthen their traditional friendship and cooperation.

Leaders Send Greetings to Poland on National Day

BK1505123391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] On 2 May 1991, Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong sent the following message of congratulations to His Excellency Lech Walesa, president of the Republic of Poland:

On the national day of the Republic of Poland, on behalf of the Vietnamese people and in my own name, I send my best wishes to his excellency the president and the Polish people.

We wish the Polish people prosperity and happinesss and it is our hope that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Poland will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples and for the sake of peace and development of all nations.

Do Muoi Receives Algerian Employment Minister

BK1605115891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] A delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Minister of Employment Mohamed Kara-Amar left Vietnam on Wednesday after a six-day working visit. During its stay in Vietnam the delegation was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and General Vo Nguyen Giap.

The Algerian delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Tran Dinh Hoan and with concerned officers on the consolidation and expansion of socioeconomic cooperation with a view to further developing the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Minister Mohamed Kara-Amar also had working sessions with the minister of construction, the president of the Vietnam-Algeria Joint Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. He visited a number of economic establishments in Vietnam.

Radio on UN Monitoring of Cambodian Truce

BK1505122791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 15 May 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN mission led by Lieutenant General Timothy Dubuama, a Ghanaian military adviser to the UN secretary general, arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday to monitor the cease-fire at the request of the Phnom Penh government. Since the cease-fire order came into effect in early May, the three Khmer opposition factions have seriously violated it. [Words indistinct] uncontrollable cease- fire, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen has requested the UN secretary general to send a verification delegation to Cambodia. The Phnom Penh government, for its part, has strictly abided by the cease-fire right after it was proposed by the two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the UN secretary general. And upon his arrival in Cambodia, the UN head delegate received a commitment from the three Khmer opposition factions to observe the cease-fire order. If the three Khmer factions' commitment matches with their deeds, then guns would certainly fall silent in Cambodia, and this would facilitate the Cambodian factions and countries concerned to continue their search for a fair and equitable solution to the Cambodian issue.

The Phnom Penh government, is, on the one hand, abiding by the cease-fire, and on the other accelerating the process of solving the question with all its goodwill. While the Khmer opposition factions and a number of countries continue their charge that Vietnamese troops are still present in Cambodia, the Phnom Penh government has asked the United States to dispatch a delegation to Cambodia for verification. Chairman Hun Sen also took the initiative to offer his meeting with Prince Sihanouk before the meeting of the Cambodian sides in Jakarta next month in order to create a favorable atmosphere for the settlement of the Cambodian problems. Prince Sihanouk has made no response to Mr. Hun Sen's proposal. However the State of Cambodia still hopes the prince will change his mind and agree to meet Mr. Hun Sen as this would help the cease-fire to be effective and respected. What is more, it would create an atmosphere of peace, confidence, and mutual understanding toward a reasonable settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Ministry: Prohibited Items From Import, Export

BK1605085891 Hanoi VNA in English 0616 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Implementing a decision of the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Ministry of Commerce has issued a circular on the ban and restriction on the import and export of a number of commodities.

The circular also gives a list of items to be imported or exported only through the allocation of quotas.

The banned export include weapons, ammunition, military equipment and goods, explosives, antiques, cultural items owned by the state, some precious timbers and rare animals.

The banned imports include weapons, ammunition, military equipment and goods, explosives, firecracker, all kinds of narcotics, toxic chemicals, depraved cultural products, and cigarettes.

In special cases, the export and import of the above-said items shall be under written by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The items subjected to export restrictions include nonferrous metals (except tin), scrap metals (exceptions are to be made by separate decisions).

The items subjected to import restrictions include tourist cars of less than 12 seats, motorcycles, bicycles and bicycle parts (except chain, free-wheel and balls), electric fans, televisions, radios, radio-cassettes and VCRs.

The list of items to be exported through quota allocation include rice, rubber, coffee, log timber and planks. Imports in this category include electronic components, tobacco and materials for breweries and distilleries.

Export-Import Fair Opens in Hanoi

BK1605110791 Hanoi VNA in English 1259 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—Vietnam Exports-Imports Fair 91 was opened at the Giang Vo exhibition centre here this morning. This is the first national fair on export-import commodities.

Over the past five years with an economic renovation policy, Vietnam has made export-import activities a spearheading service in the national development. This has also been one of the three major economic programmes undertaken since the 6th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

On display are sample products of 65 production and business units and 12 localities and cities across the country, the exhibits include farm-forest-sea products, food industry, fine arts, garments, leather ware, building materials, interior decoration equipment, silk fabrics, glass, ceramics, porcelain, cosmetics, pharmaceutical materials, machinery, and computers. These products are being exported to foreign countries or advertised in the world market.

Seen at the fair are also 50 stands from companies of Poland, Cambodia, India, China, Britain, Italy, Germany, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore. It is significant that the Adsale People Ltd, an advertising company from Hong Kong has taken part in organizing the fair.

Addressing the inaugural ceremony, Vietnamese Minister of Commerce Hoang Minh Thang said that Vietnam is concerning itself with the consolidation of its markets, especially the traditional ones, with the multi-lateralizing of its partnerships, and developing the direct relations between Vietnamese economic organizations and foreign counterparts. He expressed his belief that the fair would be an opportunity for the producers and businessmen, Vietnamese and foreign alike, to discuss how to fully exploit the potentials of each country.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Hoan, minister of culture, sports, information and tourism, and others. The fair will last 10 days.

VNA Reviews Press on Fair

BK1605105391 Hanoi VNA in English 0610 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Newspapers here today frontpage an illustrated report on the opening yesterday of the Vietnam Exports-Imports Fair-91 at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre in Hanoi in the presence of First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its greetings to the national congress of the Communist Party of Finland, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received here May 13 Thongloun Sisoulith, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the commission for foreign relations of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, on an official visit to vietnam, the papers report.

A symposium on "The Viet Minh Front (founded in May 1941) and the National Unity in the Vietnamese Revolution" has been held recently with the participation of Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Le Quang Dao, Chairman of the National Assembly Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, the papers report.

The Ho Chi Minh Museum since its opening one year ago has received more than 1,200,000 Vietnamese and foreign visitors, another report says.

Other reports concern a national conference held in the port city of Haiphong on May 13-14 on urban sanitation and the environment, and the meeting here yesterday by the ministry of energy to review its implementation of the party's policy for socio-economic development in Moutsin regions.

The papers quote the Indian weekly "NEW TIME" as [word indistinct] the recent Vietnam visit by Indian President R. Venkataraman, and reproduce foreign reports concerning the current USSR visit by the Chinese Communist Party general secretary, and the talks in Phnom Penh on May 14 between the UN ceasefire supervisors and senior officers of the State of Cambodia.

Party Holds Conference on Youth Resolution

Vu Oanh Presides

BK1305045191 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] On 11 and 12 May, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to continue disseminating Political Bureau Resolution 25 on renovating and strengthening the party leadership over youth-related work. More than 150 delegates who were party and government leaders of various ministries, departments, sectors, and mass organizations at the central level and in the southern provinces, cities, and special zones.

Comrade Vu Oanh, secretary of the Party Central Committee, presided over the conference and directly conveyed the contents of Resolution 25.

At the conference, the delegates showed a high level of unanimity with the resolution. Representatives of the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare, the

Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports, and Tourism, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the Mass Mobilization Department of the Party Central Committee presented plans for implementing this important Political Bureau resolution in each sector. The delegates devoted much time to discussing and putting forth many concrete measures aimed at resolving difficulties. They also presented plans for disseminating the resolution and organizing its implementation. At the same time, they proposed that the state enact various laws at an early date, such as the law on youth, the law on labor, the law on education reform, and the law on children, to ensure the young generations' healthy development and favorable conditions for their maximum contribution.

NHAN DAN on Oanh's Statement

BK1105160991 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 May 91

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today NHAN DAN frontpages excerpts from a statement by Comrade Vu Oanh, party Central Committee secretary, at the conference to transmit and correctly understand and resolutely implement resolution 25 of the Political Bureau in order to renovate and intensify party leadership over the youth tasks.

This part stresses the appraisal of youths and youth tasks. The statement says: Appraising youths must be truly objective and scientific. We cannot have a moody attitude nor have a confrontational way of seing youths. Many people have only found them blamable and have always considered themselves criteria for comparison with youths and have taken the time of their own youth as a reference. Such an attitude only creates a gap between old and young people.

Other people have only noted the best aspects that cannot necessarily exist such as education, occupation, dynamism combined with market-oriented economy, and so on.

There should be a correct ideological method in appraising a subject. Then, Comrade Vu Oanh pointed out three factors related to the appraisal of youths: New qualities and potentials of young generations, existing restraints, and positive aspects of our youths. One of the restraints concerns the organization of youths.

Political Bureau resolution 25 clearly points out the decline in the role and organizational and rallying capabilities of youth unions and associations. Youth unions are losing their attractiveness to youths. Many youths are not eager to join the unions. Many youth union members are indifferent and show no attachment to their unions. There are still numerous weak basic youth unions. Many youth chapters are inoperational. Union cadres are insufficient in number and weak and lack easiness in their performance of duty.

Youths have been rallied under general and simplistic forms while action to meet their practical interests has not been emphasized. As a result, many youths have not been absorbed into the various organizations and activities of youth unions and associations.

Officials on Role of Science, Technology

Resolution 26 Discussed

BK1505123591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] On 3 and 4 May in Hanoi, the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers standing body convened a conference to disseminate Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau on the role of science and technology in the renovation.

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau and permanent member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, attended and delivered the opening speech.

Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap directed the conference and disseminated this important resolution to the participants himself.

Also attending the conference were many high-ranking comrade party and state leaders.

More than 350 comrade delegates were in charge of party and administration work at various sectors, research institutes, a number of key universities, and 21 provinces and cities in the north.

Disseminating the resolution, Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap brought out the urgent requirements that the nation has set for science and technology. Evaluating the role of science and technology in national economic development, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap pinpointed the causes leading to the slow development of science and technology so far. These include a lack of concern for scientific and technological activites on the part of party committee echelons and management organs at all levels and in various localities.

The Council of Ministers vice chairman defined the heavy tasks that science and technology must carry out within the framework of the renovation process and socialist construction in our country, particularly the renovation and consolidation of party and state leadership over scientific and technological activities.

The delegates enthusiastically participated in various debates and made different suggestions. They stressed the important role of the resolution and expressed the determination to try by all means to fulfill the tasks set forth by the party. They also dealt with problems encountered in the fields of organization, management, and training, which have hindered the implementation of this important resolution.

Reviews Provincial Work

BK1505153791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] On 5-6 May, the State Science and Technology Commission held a conference to review the scientific-technological work of northern provinces. Comrade Dang

Huu, head of the commission briefed the conference on the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on science and industry in the new stage.

He also delivered a report on scientific-technological work of the northern provinces and presented scientific-industrial orientations and work for the days ahead. He called on the northern provinces to apply scientific-technological innovations to their production.

In the past, northern provinces have attached much importance to improving industrial production despite numerous difficulties and shortcomings, thereby helping to enhance the people's standard of living.

The conference agreed that the application of hi-tech equipment to production depends not only on the production result, but also on other factors especially the management capability and actual requirement of localities.

The conference called for science and technology committees in localities to overcome their difficulties in material-financial bases by fulfilling their tasks, especially their consultative and research work, while promptly applying scientific-technological innovations to production so as to attain effective results and to improve the people's daily life.

Oanh, Giap Preside 9-10 May

BK1305055391 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 May 91

[Text] The Secretariat of the party Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City from 9 to 10 May to disseminate Political Bureau Resolution 26 on science and technology in the renovation process in the southern provinces, cities, and special zones.

Comrades Vu Oanh, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the conference. On hand were more than 170 delegates in charge of party and administrative work of the central-level departments and sectors, the various state commissions, science institutes, and colleges. Delegates from the southern provinces, cities, and special zones were also present.

Books by Nguyen Van Linh, Do Muoi Published

BK1505075191 Hanoi VNA in English 0609 GMT 15 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—The Su That (Truth) Publishing House has published two books written by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi.

The "Renovation of Mass Mobilization Work" by Nguyen Van Linh analyses the relationship between the party and people, and points out shortcomings in the mass mobilization work of the party, the duty to renew the contents and forms of the work in the new situation.

The "Building the People's State" by Chairman Do Muoi is about the development of the Vietnamese state, the achievements and the experiences in building, consolidating and defending the revolutionary power in Vietnam since the August 1945 revolution. The book also brings out the present fundamental orientations to renovate the institution and activities of the state.

Debates on Party Congress Documents Conclude

BK1605083691 Hanoi VNA in English 0617 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—One of the most prominent events in the political life of Vietnam in the recent past was the debates on the draft documents to be submitted to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam due to be held in late June.

In the spirit "the revolution is the work of the masses", the draft platform on socialist building in the transition period, the draft strategy on socio-economic had been made public through the mass media for discussion among party members and the entire population.

Through different channels, some issues belonging to the strategy on socio-economic development were offered for consultation with specialists and friends the world over.

The debates this time drew the broadest ever participation of the people who responded with comments and suggestion on most issues raised in the drafts.

These suggestions deal with a wide range of issues from vital questions of socialism such as the contents and forms of socialism in our times and the role of the communist party to concrete issues like the evaluation of the country's present situation, the essential approaches to the present socio-economic crisis and more down-to-earth matters like whether or not party members may engage in private economic operations.

In essence, most speakers, agreed with the drafts but not in a simplistic manner. Some gave opposite opinions and even rejected some evaluations and formulations in the drafts and proposed alternatives.

In evaluating the present situation of the country, the majority of the speakers agreed that thanks to the renovation policy, Vietnam has had initial successes in the fight against inflation, rice production, export, in maintaining political stability and enhancing the democratization of social life.

On the other hand, in face of crippling difficulties of the country at present, especially in living conditions, employment, wage and salary, and negative aspects in social life such as corruption, smuggling, faked goods and cultural and ethical degeneration, some held that thore are now not only a socio-economic crisis but also elements of a political crisis in Vietnam.

Most speakers concurred with the view that the road towards socialism in Vietnam as charted by President Ho Chi Minh and the communist party is the only one to build a peaceful, independent, democratic and prosperous

Vietnam. They referred to the situation in Eastern Europe saying that a comparison would bring out the poltical maturity and independent thinking and creativeness of the communist party of Vietnam.

Many speakers said that Vietnam's advance towards socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development is a historical necessity. However, most underlined the need to learn from experiences of capitalism in developing the productive forces, in organising its managerial mechanism and in promoting science and technology.

On the strategy of economic development, all delegates laid stress on the need to continue developing the multi-sectoral commodity economy in which the state-run economic sector plays the key role, applying the macro-economic and market-oriented mechanism of management, developing commodity agriculture, strengthening the infrastructure and spurring some spearhead industries like oil and gas and energy while ensuring social equity, combining economic and social development with building a law-governing state.

Not a few speakers wondered aloud how to match the multi-sectoral economy with the market mechanism, how to define the forms of ownership, how to organize the co-operatives, to push up industrialisation in the present market-oriented economy, etc.

On the party, most speakers asserted the indispensable leading role of the communist party of vietnam in the past national liberation fight as well as the present socialist construction. They categorically rejected all forms of a multiparty system but urged the party to constantly renovate and perfect itself in order to make it equal to the new tasks.

Australia

Hawke Rules Out Selling Uranium to Taiwan

BK1605101091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Canberra, May 16 (AFP)—Australia will not sell uranium to Taiwan because it is not party to safeguards and treaties governing its sale and use, prime minister Bob Hawke said Thursday. In a strong attack on opposition leader John Hewson for saying a government led by him would sell uranium to Taiwan, Mr. Hawke said Taiwan did not meet Australia's stringent safeguards on uranium sales. "As far as this government is concerned, we will not sell uranium to any country without an appropriate bilateral nuclear safeguards agreement," Mr. Hawke said.

During a visit to Taipei this year Mr. Hewson said he approved uranium sales to Taiwan, arguing that other countries such as the United States, Canada and France were either selling, or proposing to sell to Taiwan under bilateral arrangements containing safeguards. But Mr. Hawke said Australia required as a minimum that a non-nuclear weapon country be a party to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and that it should have a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency. "Taiwan does not meet those requirements," he said. Mr. Hewson said later he had never suggested selling uranium to Taiwan without adequate safeguards.

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

BK1605095091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0836 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Canberra, May 16 (AFP)—Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here Thursday for talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and senior members of the Australian Government, officials said.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks, on Thursday and Friday, would focus on improving two-way trade and on Iran's growing political weight in the Middle East.

Mr. Velayati is due to confer with his Australian counterpart, Gareth Evans, and with the ministers of agriculture and primary industries, John Kerin, and immigration, Gerry Hand.

He is scheduled to visit Sydney on Saturday.

Iran is Australia's largest export market in the Middle East, purchasing 383.5 million U.S. dollars' worth of goods in the year ending June 30. Iranian exports to Australia were worth less than nine million U.S. dollars.

Political talks here are expected to focus on Iran's growing importance in the Middle East in the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and subsequent defeat by U.S.-led forces, the spokesman said.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD1605110691 Teheran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 16 May 91

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Mr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is on a tour of Australia, met his Australian counterpart [Gareth Evans], in Canberra at noon today. They discussed bilateral ties, the situation in the Middle East, and the problem of Iraqi refugees.

According to the report of the Central News Unit, Mr. Velayati offered at the meeting his thanks for Australia's help to the Iraqi refugees.

The Australian foreign minister said he was happy with his country's relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. He then called for expansion of these relations.

Korean Protesters Burn Effigy of George Bush

HK1005091791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 10 May 91

[Text] Sydney, May 10 (AFP)—Korean protesters battered and torched an effigy of President George Bush and the U.S. flag during a protest here Friday against Washington's alleged military ambitions in their homeland.

"Spit on the face of George Bush," one speaker urged the crowd in protest over what he described as U.S. plans to provoke tension in the Korean peninsula.

A minor scuffle broke out as a passer-by tried to stop the torching, which was carried out contrary to police warnings as about 40 protestors—both South Koreans and Australians of Korean origin—performed a traditional Korean dance.

Kim Jin-Yeop, spokesman for the International Committee for Peace and Reunification of Korea, said Washington was hoping to use propaganda about North Korea's nuclear program as a pretext to again interfere in the region.

South Korean officials have threatened to attack a North Korean nuclear reactor where they say Pyongyang is trying to developing a nuclear device.

The South Korean Government was prepared to bomb the reactor despite having nuclear reactors and U.S. nuclear warheads on its soil contrary to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Mr Kim said.

"The South Korean Government is really just parroting what the U.S. is saying," said Mr Kim, an ex-political prisoner of the Seoul government.